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...ER WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, foggy with sunny ...s. Temp. 1-7 (34-44). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with occasional rain. Temp. 7-12 (45-54). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: ...nesday, fair. Temp. 4-15 (39-59). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, overcast with rain. Temp. 2-8 (34-46). NEW YORK: ...nesday, fair. Temp.—4-2 (25-35).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 30,170 *R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1980 Established 1887

U.S. Stands Firm On Deadline for Moscow Games

By Barry Lorge

...AKE PLACID, Feb. 12 (WP) — ...e Carter administration was ...ding firm today to President ...rter's position that the United ...tes will not participate in the ...scow Olympic Games unless all ...viet troops are withdrawn from ...ghanistan by Feb. 20.

The restatement of policy fol...ed apparent indications yester...y that the White House was back...g away from a its original dead...e for full withdrawal of Soviet ...ops.

White House counsel Lloyd ...tler, asked here if the the Carter ...ministration would support send...g the U.S. team to Moscow if the ...viet troops were pulled out be...een Feb. 20 and May 24, the ...adline for accepting invitations to ...e summer games, replied:

"If the there were a bona fide ...n or a bona fide withdrawal, it ...uld have to be considered. After all, the objective of this is not to inflict a punishment on but to achieve a result."

Mr. Cutler said that the International Olympic Committee, meeting before and during the Winter Olympics, should be given a "reasonable amount of time" to consider a U.S. proposal that the Summer Games be transferred from Moscow, postponed or canceled because of the intervention in Afghanistan.

After this report was printed in Washington this morning, the White House and the State Department both declared that the administration's position is unchanged. Rex Granum, deputy press secretary at the White House, said:

"Our position is as it has been. Unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20, the president would not support, nor would he exepct the American people to support, U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics."

Robert Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said that group agrees fully with the Carter administration that Moscow is not a suitable site for the Olympics "under current conditions." But he said that if Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan "the USOC's position would change immediately."

At the State Department, spokesman Hodding Carter 3d reiterated the U.S. position "that if Soviet troops were not fully withdrawn from Afghanistan within one month, the international committee should transfer the site of the games or cancel them for this."

President Carter has also urged that if the IOC rejected this proposal, the U.S. commitee should not send the U.S. team, the State Department spokesman said.

He made clear, however, that the United States was not setting a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Robert Kane

United Press International

Indira Gandhi listens to point made by Andrei Gromyko during discussions held yesterday.

India Urges Russia to 'Defuse' Tensions Posed by Afghan Move

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today officially informed Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of her government's wish "to defuse" the tensions that have gripped the subcontinent since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry weighed every syllable as he attempted to summarize the three hours of discussions that took place in the prime minister's office.

He said that Mrs. Gandhi and her foreign minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, "conveyed India's assessment of the situation and India's view regarding the need for defusing tension in the area to the foreign minister of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gromyko said only that his talks with Mrs. Gandhi concerned the situation in the area. The spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry did not expand on Mr. Gromyko's remarks.

[In another development, New York Times correspondent Bernard D. Nossiter reported from the United Nations that high-ranking Soviet officials here have begun to signal that Moscow may soon pull out what is described as a "meaningful" number of its troops from Afghanistan.

[In private talks with UN officials and others, the Russians are linking the reductions to talks with Pakistan that are still unscheduled but are expected in the near future.

[The Soviet officials suggest that they are seeking some "reassurance" that Pakistan will not give "increased aid" to the Moslems fighting the Kabul regime. That, it is said, would clear the way for reductions in the Soviet force there, now estimated to number at least 85,000.

[Diplomats said, however, that the Soviet signals could merely be part of a continuing propaganda campaign.]

At a formal dinner for the Soviet delegation, Mr. Rao also underscored the fragility and sensitivity of the situation by calling upon "all countries concerned to refrain from any action contributing to a further escalation of tension in the region."

The Indian spokesman at the Foreign Ministry who characterized the talks today said "both India and the Soviet side agreed to consider measures by which tension can be defused in consultation with each other" over the next two days.

The Indians also told the Soviet delegation of the discussions that Indian officials have had here recently with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, and Clark Clifford, a special envoy sent by President Carter. In addition the Indians also reported on the results of discussions on the Afghan situation with India's neighbors.

The French, British and U.S. visitors as well as the representatives of the neighboring countries are all known to have urged that Moscow pull back its forces.

Position Unchanged

The Indian spokesman today only said that India stood on its previously stated position that was contained in a joint declaration made when President Giscard d'Estaing left last month. In that document, no country was named but the view was expressed that "the use of force in international relations was inadmissable."

The Indian position as it is understood by Western and Asian diplomats is that both the Soviet troop presence and the U.S. response of rearming Pakistan are dangerous. It is further assumed by the Indians that Moscow is not likely to respond to public ultimatums.

There are indications that in fact, the Soviet Union, which has maintained long and close relations with India, is eager to appear accommodating here. Mr. Gromyko's visit was preceded yesterday by an announcement by Afghanistan that it was ready to join in talks with Pakistan to end what they term as incursions across the border and to pave the way for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces.

Shooting Reported in Kabul

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Soviet tanks rolled through Kabul today and took up positions in the Afghan capital to quell a rash of shooting incidents and guerrilla strikes that reportedly wounded a high-level government official among other casualties, diplomatic sources said.

Diplomatic sources in Islamabad identified the wounded official as Afghanistan's vice deputy planning minister, who was apparently wounded in a shooting incident last week and flown to Moscow for medical treatment. They said that the most recent guerrilla attacks occurred either late yesterday or early today.

Bases in Oman, Kenya, Somalia

U.S. Said to Get Access To Facilities Near Gulf

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Oman, Kenya and Somalia have agreed to give U.S. forces access to military facilities, American officials said yesterday.

The officials said that in talks last week with an American team visiting the area, leaders of the three countries accepted a proposal that also would allow American forces to pay regular visits to military bases and would enable Washington to store limited amounts of equipment and fuel on their territories.

In return, the team is said to have informed the leaders that Washington was ready to provide military aid to the three nations. The team, led by Reginald Barthlomew, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs, was also holding talks in Saudi Arabia.

Officials said that many details of the new military arrangements remained to be worked out, including how much military aid Washington would provide to the three nations. But a senior administration aide said yesterday that achieving greater access to existing military facilities in Oman, Kenya and Somalia was "the beginning of a significant reversal of our strategic decline in that part of the world."

The enlargement of the U.S. air and naval presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf has been a top priority within the administration for several weeks, but officials have not sought the establishment of permanent U.S. facilities, such as those established in Western Europe and the Pacific in the 1950s and 1960s.

Quiet Efforts

Instead, State Department and Pentagon aides have been quietly attempting to gain the permission of local governments for American warships and fighter planes to have access to existing bases. Mr. Barthlomew and other officials paid an initial visit to the three countries in mid-December and, last month, a team of technical experts visited military facilities in the three countries.

The technical experts are said to have concluded that after some repairs and modifications, military facilities in all three countries could be used by U.S. forces. Meanwhile, in talks last week, Saudi leaders are said to have expressed support for the U.S. plans in talks with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser.

The administration has also engaged in highly secret talks with France over gaining increased naval access to the port at Djibouti, the former French colony on the Horn of Africa.

Officials said that in Somalia, the administration was most interested in making use of the base at Berbera, a port which was used by the Soviet Navy until 1978. While the port itself is said to require major repair work, officials said that a 15,000-foot runway nearby could be used by surveillance aircraft and fighter planes.

In Oman, the Pentagon seeks increased access for aircraft at the airstrip on Masirah Island and for warships at the port of Muscat. Kenya's port of Mombasa, which American warships have visited occasionally in the past, could also be used to support an increased naval presence in the area, officials said.

Although some of the facilities are already being used by U.S. ships and aircraft, officials said that several million dollars probably would have to be spent to improve them. The administration, they added,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Guarding Against Intimidation

Governor Assumes Power To Cancel Rhodesia Vote

SALISBURY, Feb. 12 (UPI) — British Governor Lord Soames today decreed new powers to cancel this month's independence elections in any area of the country where he found political intimidation to be obstructing free and fair voting.

Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe, the apparent target of the governor's action, met with Lord Soames for more than an hour after the order was signed and termed the efforts to limit the elections "outrageously unconstitutional."

A British government spokesman said that Lord Soames "spoke firmly" to Mr. Mugabe and outlined measures that he would have to take. "Lord Soames left Mr. Mugabe in no doubt that he took serious view of the situation in certain areas of the country," the spokesman said.

The governor signed an ordinance that grants him the authority to abrogate the election in any of the country's 56 administrative districts, if he finds that free and fair voting cannot take place in the district because of intimidation.

The spokesman said Lord Soames was "quite determined to use the powers in the areas concerned," but would not implement them until just before the election, scheduled for Feb. 27-29.

A British source listed nine areas where British election supervisors have found severe voter intimidation taking place. They were all in the eastern part of the country, where Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas predominate and where his political party has the most support.

The spokesman said that if the governor decided to cancel the elections in any district, there would be no change the 100-seat structure of the new parliament. Polling booths would not be set up, the spokesman said, and it would be forbidden to transport voters disenfranchised by the act to other voting areas.

Lord Soames also met today with Mr. Mugabe's guerrilla rival, Joshua Nkomo, and officials described the talks as friendly.

Mr. Mugabe said that banning people in certain areas from voting would "have the effect, if fully applied, of negating the democratic process of election . . .

Mr. Mugabe also reiterated his demand that Lord Soames order all Rhodesian security forces, includ-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

After Split on Bonn Meeting

U.S., France Attempting To Minimize Differences

By John M. Goshko

...ASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — The United States, stung by ...nce's refusal to attend a foreign ...nisters' meeting in Bonn, sought ...terday to dispel the impression ...a developing split within NATO ...r its response to the Soviet inter...tion in Afghanistan.

The impression of disarray left by ...U.S.-French dispute appeared ...be causing concern in both gov...ments and led them yesterday to ... to minimize the importance of ...ir disagreements.

...rench diplomatic sources here ...l with reporters to stress that the ... countries are "very close" in ...ir view of the situation and differ ...y about diplomatic tactics. At ... same time, State Department ...kesman Hodding Carter 3d said ...t the basic attitudes of the two ...ions "run along parallel lines."

...ut, despite these efforts, there ...med to be no immediate substi... mechanism for the aborted ...n meeting that would allow the ...rth Atlantic Treaty Organization ...s to show unity in their ap...ach to Afghanistan.

Vance Trip

...nstead, U.S. officials said, Secre... of State Cyrus Vance plans to ...el to Bonn Feb. 19 for talks ...h West German leaders. On the ...rn trip, he probably will have ...ilar consultations in other allied ...itals, most likely London and ...awa.

...ut, the officials added, at this ...t Mr. Vance intends to bypass ...is — a move that would under...e the divergence between Wash...on and the government of Presi... Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

...hese officals insisted last night ... Mr. Vance's decision to avoid ...nce probably would stand de...e assurance of French diplomat...ources here that he "would be ...a welcome" in Paris. Although ... Vance tentatively was sched...d to meet last night with French ...bassador Francois de La...laye, the officials said there was ... likelihood that Mr. Vance ...ld change his mind.

... had been planned for Mr. ...ce to have an informal dinner ...a four or five allied foreign min...s, including Jean Francois-Pon...of France, in Bonn Feb. 20 and ...h continue discussions on Af...nistan the following day.

...owever, when news of the meet... leaked to the press here, France ...ily announced last Friday that ...ould not attend. The reason, ...ch officials made clear, was ... feeling that what they had ex...ed to be an informal, almost se...get-together was being trans...ed into what might appear as a ...or anti-Soviet conference.

French diplomatic sources said yesterday that that was unacceptable to the Giscard government, which, despite its ties to NATO, maintains a basically independent foreign policy and stresses its aloofness from what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing calls "bloc politics."

Since the outset of the Afghanistan crises, France has pursued a zigzagging course that frequently has appeared to be at odds with Washington. While stressing its concern over Soviet actions in Afghanistan, the Giscard government also has seemed reluctant to disturb its detente relationship with Moscow and has been the most outspoken of the NATO countries in urging a cautious approach to confrontation with the Soviets.

The French diplomats, who declined to be identified, yesterday said France shares U.S. concerns about the seriousness of the Afghanistan situation and the need to get Soviet forces out.

But, the diplomats continued, France feels that U.S. approaches, such as seeking a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games, serve only to provoke the Russians without offering any prospects for solution. In the French view, the West should seek "the attainable aim of a negotiated withdrawal" by dealing with Moscow through diplomacy to determine "the possibilities we can live with and the possibilities the Soviets can live with."

U.S. officials, while conceding that the scuttling of the Bonn meeting was an embarrassment for the United States, said it still was important for Mr. Vance to seek as much coordination as possible by talking with the West Germans and possibly other allies.

Especially Against Islamic Nations

Khomeini Warns Moscow on Aggression

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has warned the Soviet Union not to use force against Islamic countries if it wants to maintain friendly relations with Iran.

In a telegram to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made public today, the ayatollah said: "Any aggression toward Third World countries and Islamic countries of the region, in particular, is against the standards of friendship among nations."

In Washington, the Carter administration today imposed a blackout on comments about the Iranian crisis in an attempt to quell "a thousand rumors" of a possible deal for release of the U.S. hostages.

But the move did little more than fuel speculation about the possibility of an agreement negotiated by the United Nations for release of the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said "official comment by the administration on each proposal, suggestion or rumor that may be raised in general or specific terms from a variety of sources is neither necessary or productive. Therefore, today I will have no further comments on the hostage situation . . ."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said today that he hoped the hostage crisis will end soon and added that Iran will cooperate with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "in this matter," Tehran radio reported.

The radio also reported that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr repeated his offer to free the hostages within a few days if the United States would admit its crimes in Iran since it helped the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, regain his throne in 1953. "If America agrees to our view this may be possible," it quoted him as saying in an interview with French radio and television.

When his offer was first made public in an interview published yesterday in the French newspaper Le Monde, the State Department said there would be no profession of guilt from the U.S. government.

No Elaboration

There was no elaboration on Mr. Ghotbzadeh's statement. A UN spokesman in New York said yesterday that negotiations over the hostages' release are at a very sensitive stage and that Mr. Waldheim is in constant touch with U.S. and Iranian officials.

Mr. Waldheim has attempted to arrange freedom for the hostages and has proposed that an international commission be set up to investigate Iranian charges against the deposed shah.

The Khomeini message was in reply to a telegram of congratulations from Mr. Brezhnev to mark the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

Ayatollah Khomeini said: "While thanking your excellency for the message on the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran and conveying our fondness for the friendly Soviet nation, we express the hope [that] international peace will be established on the basis of national independence, noninterference and the observance of the territorial integrity of the countries of the region."

The telegram was a clear reference to Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which Ayatollah Khomeini condemned in an anniversary message to the Iranian people yesterday.

Khomeini Message

That message, read to a crowd by his son, Hojatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini, said: "We totally support the brave and Moslem nation of Afghanistan. . . . A nation which has risen against aggression should know that God is with them and should unite their ranks as much as possible, they should know that victory is near."

Tehran radio said that Mr. Ghotbzadeh in his statement declined to give a timetable for the Americans' release. But in what could be a related development, the radio quoted Mr. Ghotbzadeh as telling ABC News that an international commission being set up to investigate the shah will probably meet in Tehran within a week.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said he was leaving for Athens tonight to begin a five-day European tour, the radio said. A broadcast monitored in London said Mr. Ghotbzadeh will also visit Italy and France.

Meanwhile, fighting raged in the northeastern Iranian town of Gonbad Kavus today as revolutionary guards backed by army troops moved in to crush a four-day-old rebellion by minority Turkoman guerrillas, residents said.

One resident told Reuters by telephone that government forces were attacking the Turkomans with artillery, mortars, grenade launchers and automatic rifles. Residents said at least six Turkomans and seven revolutionary guards were killed today, bringing the death toll to at least 32.

Tito's Condition Fails to Improve

BELGRADE, Feb. 12 (UPI) — A medical bulletin today reported no improvement in the condition of President Tito.

"The health condition of President Josip Broz Tito has not changed," the bulletin said. "Difficulties in connection with the functioning of the kidneys and periodical weakness of the heart are still present."

Government sources privately called the situation serious and unpredictable. Communist Party sources said the 87-year-old president spent a quiet night but there was no improvement in his condition.

U.S. Leads World in Buying Power

But Swiss Earn Higher Wages, Survey Shows

ZURICH, Feb. 12 (AP) — The world's top salaries are paid in Swiss cities and Saudi Arabian city dwellers pay the highest prices, but the United States is the country where urbanites have the most purchasing power, according to a survey compiled by Union Bank, the largest Swiss commercial bank.

The survey, analyzing data from 45 cities in the non-Communist world, said that residents of three American cities were the best off. On a scale that set purchasing power in Zurich as an index of 100, after taxes and social security deductions, Chicago measured 110, Los Angeles 106 and San Francisco 103. Lower purchasing power ratings than Zurich were registered by New York, 90, Duesseldorf, 78, Paris, 64, and London, 55.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia, was listed as the world's most expensive city, with an index figure of 141. Tokyo, at 106, topped the price list of cities in industrialized countries, followed by Oslo, 104, and Geneva, 103.

Index figures for other cities included Duesseldorf and Buenos Aires, 96, Paris and Tehran, 95, New York, 84, London, 81, Chicago, 79, Los Angeles 74, Milan, 65, Istanbul, 52, Lisbon, 47, and Manila, 46.

As for wages and salaries, a sampling of occupations including school teacher, bus driver, metal industry manager and bilingual secretary showed Swiss cities consistently on top. The survey was based on prices and salaries in June-July, 1979, and on a conversion rate of 1.672 Swiss francs to the U.S. dollar.

Official Addresses Polish Communists

U.S., China Threaten Peace, Russia Says

WARSAW, Feb. 12 (AP) — Top Soviet theoretician Mikhail Suslov today accused the United States and China of threatening world peace.

Addressing the eighth congress of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party, the Soviet Politburo member denounced what he called a collusion of Chinese and U.S. actions in Europe and Asia threatening world peace.

"We notice the events," Mr. Suslov said, "the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, the NATO nuclear rearmament, the concentration of American forces near the Iranian borders and the training and transfer of armed groups into Afghanistan which compelled that country to ask the Soviet Union's assistance."

Referring to U.S.-led condemnations of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Suslov said, "reactionary circles foment war hysteria and prepare military contingents for punitive expeditions . . . in order to have unlimited possibilities of expansion of military potential."

He said these Western forces were "launching an anti-Communist campaign to justify spending billions on arms to combat the alleged menace of Warsaw treaty nations."

Mr. Suslov's speech on the second day of the congress took a much tougher line on international politics that Poland's leader Edward Gierek, who made only a passing reference to Afghanistan in his speech opening the five-day congress.

Mr. Suslov said that the capitalist world was being rocked by crises and the Western press was publishing gloomy forecasts for the 1980s. He said there was a "sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism and a marked downfall of the neo-colonial system . . . Each activization of liberation movements is met by imperialism [with] violence or threats to use force."

Gierek Backs Detente

WARSAW, Feb. 12 (NYT) — In his opening speech to the congress, Mr. Gierek coupled promises of continued cooperation and military alliance with the Soviet Union with expressions of concern over the developing tensions in East-West relations.

Poland, he said, "was and is profoundly committed to the deepening and consolidation of detente." He added, "People's Poland will spare no effort to prevent Europe and the world from being diverted from the road of peace and cooperation. We believe that common

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Russia Orbits Satellites

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today successfully launched eight satellites, numbering Cosmos 1156 through Cosmos 1163 and carrying scientific apparatus, into space from a single booster rocket, Tass announced.

Soviet Dissidents Share Mood of Defiance

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (NYT) — With detente in shreds and Western opinion no longer much of a restraint on authorities, dissidents say they think repression is worsening.

The dissidents appear to be united by defiance and by fear that any of them may be next to face the crackdown by the authorities. They seem to share an unwillingness to play it safe — to stop seeing foreign journalists, stop issuing statements, stop visiting places presumed to be under KGB surveillance. They say that they or their parents tried to find safety in silence during Stalin's time and lived to regret it, and they are not going to try that again.

Moscow's small community of dissidents tries to relieve the new atmosphere of fear by keeping in close touch by phone or by visiting each other.

The exiling on Jan. 22 of Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, is regarded as only the first step by the government to curb dissidents and others who are seen as challengers to the system.

"Andrei is under virtual house arrest," Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, said. "Anyone who tried to visit him is hauled off to the police station next door. The woman who has a room in the apartment has told us, quite proudly, that her late husband worked for the organs of state security. Security men peer in our windows day and night and follow us wherever we go."

The Soviet poet Bella Akhmadulina came to the defense of another dissident who has been under attack, Lev Kopelev. The government and party newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, called Mr. Kopelev a traitor, a Nazi sympathizer and a hater of Russia who held subversive meetings with foreigners and got bagsful of gifts from the U.S. Embassy. Miss Akhmadulina, alluding to her many television appearances, said:

"Half the country knows me by sight, and to them — and to the other half — I want to say something about Lev Kopelev, whom I know well. There was an article in a Soviet newspaper about him the other day that made it abhorrent even to take the sheet into my hands.

"For those who have read this newspaper — don't believe it. He has never killed or wounded anyone. He sat 10 years in jail only because he had appealed on the behalf of others. I am a friend of Lev Kopelev's, and you can believe me."

Among those who was out "visiting my friends" was the 67-year-old physicist Naum Meiman, a member of the shrunken Moscow chapter of the Helsinki Watch Committee, a dissident organization formed to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords of 1975.

Mr. Meiman said he had been summoned to the Moscow prosecutor's office on Jan. 30 and given what was called a last warning to withdraw from his political activities and stop speaking to foreign correspondents. He said one of the KGB people at the interview urged him to "change your way of life before it's too late."

Mr. Meiman, who has been denied an exit visa to emigrate to Israel on the ground that he has state secrets, said that the KGB man added: "There is a written order in your case. You'll never leave the Soviet Union, never."

Mr. Meiman has appealed the rejection of his 1975 visa application, saying that the last secret work he did was 24 years ago. Sunday he said he regarded himself an Israeli citizen because the Israeli parliament voted him that status. Consequently, he said, he felt he was a "hostage" in the Soviet Union.

"I am in bad health," he said. "My telephone was disconnected on Jan. 25. I can't even call a doctor if I need to in a hurry. I live alone. My daughter is in the United States. For me to get out of here is a matter of life and death. I appeal to physicists and other scientists in the West to help me in whatever way they can."

One dissident not seen in these gatherings is Malva Landa, another member of the Helsinki group who is under investigation and forbidden to leave her home in Petushki, a town two hours by train from Moscow.

The word on her was that an investigator who tried to question another dissident about her revealed that her case came under Article 190, Paragraph 1 of the Soviet code. This is the catch-all statute that forbids "the spread of knowingly false fabrications casting slurs on the Soviet social and state system."

"We meet to learn about each other, to speak up for each other," said Mr. Kopelev. "We huddle together, you might say. It's an old instinct in bad times like these."

After Ban on Democracy Wall

China's Rights Movement Seen Ending

PEKING, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Two months after the Communist authorities closed Peking's Democracy Wall, China's small human rights movement appears to have come nearly to an end.

This was signaled here Friday when the editor of the last surviving unofficial magazine, April 5th Forum, wrote to the Communist Youth League suggesting that his journal was prepared to cease publication. In exchange, said Xu Wenli, the editor, he hoped that the government would release another of the magazine's editors who has been in jail since November.

Journals Not Published

In an interview in his small apartment in a workers' dormitory, Mr. Xu said that his group was worried about what would happen if they put out another issue. He said that the party's Central Committee had called on several other magazines through the Youth League and told them to stop publication, but had not been in touch with him.

According to information Mr. Xu has received from other cities, virtually all underground journals have now been banned by local authorities and are not published.

The government crackdown on dissent began in October with the sentencing of the best-known activist, Wei Jingsheng, to 15 years in prison for counterrevolutionary activity. In December, the regime moved a step further by banning wall posters from the brick fence on Changan Boulevard that was called Democracy Wall. It was here that many dissidents, most of them young workers and students, gathered to read posters, sell underground journals and meet foreign journalists.

The government now seems ready to pursue its clampdown even further. Last month, the senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, who had earlier supported Democracy Wall, called in a major speech for the abolition of the "four big freedoms." These include the right to put up wall posters, speak out freely, air views fully and hold great debates. Mr. Deng said that an article in the Constitution guaranteeing these rights would be abolished because it had been abused by dissenters.

Since Mr. Deng's talk, the press repeatedly has attacked "so called democrats" and "ultra-individualists." An article Friday in the official party paper, The People's Daily, charged that such persons "are forever holding up the banner of democracy and human rights to make trouble and create disturbances." It said, "We must not lower our vigilance toward these people."

Chinese sources say that a major Communist Party meeting may be held this week which could take further action against dissenters.

Officially, citizens still are allowed to put up wall posters on a small wall in the Temple of the Moon Park after registering with the authorities. But the new site has attracted only a handful of petitioners with personal complaints. Mr. Xu said that he had not been to the new wall since early in December.

—FOX BUTTERFIELD

Israel Sees Threat to Christians

Palestinians in Lebanon Said to Get Soviet Tanks

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (AP) — The Soviet Union has given Palestinian forces in Lebanon armored personnel carriers, mobile artillery pieces and about 60 medium tanks with 85mm guns, Israeli military sources said today.

They said it was unusual for the Russians to pass these types of weapon directly to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It was not clear whether the equipment had gone into operation, the sources said, adding that it was kept in the Sidon area, about 40 miles north of the border between Israel and Lebanon. The artillery pieces were said to have a range of four to six miles.

In southern Lebanon, meanwhile, slow artillery fire from Palestinian positions was reported falling on Marjayoun, the headquarters of the Israeli-backed Christian militias just north of the Israeli border. Military sources said about one shell an hour struck the town, but no casualties were reported.

Yesterday, four Christian Lebanese died when explosive charges blew up a number of houses in Dir Mimas, a village near Marjayoun, and heavy artillery duels followed during the day.

The addition of tanks and other armored weapons to Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon will give them new firepower to use against the Christian militias, a commentator for Israel Radio said.

Israel has warned that it will not abandon the Christians in the face of what is seen here as a Syrian and Soviet drive to increase tension on Israel's border with Lebanon.

Soviet Ship Is Barred

LONDON, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — The British government has banned a Soviet fishery research vessel from putting into the Shetland Island port of Lerwick off northeast Scotland, a foreign office spokesman said today.

Rare Virus Suspected At a Nairobi Hospital

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Two South African doctors, specialists in the infectious, rare and dangerous Marburg virus — known as green monkey fever — flew to Kenya over the weekend to help treat a suspected victim, his nurse and his doctor at a Nairobi hospital, a Health Department spokesman said today.

The World Health Organization asked South Africa for help Saturday.

Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Suslov addresses the congress of the Polish United Workers Party in Warsaw yesterday. Mr. Suslov is the leader of a Soviet delegation to the meeting.

Russia Says China, U.S. Threatening World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

sense will win, that the understanding of the necessities of saving the detente process, of halting the arms race and opening the road to disarmament will prevail."

Mr. Gierek clearly blamed the West for the increase in tensions, did not mention the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan directly, and depicted NATO's decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as "a new and particularly dangerous stage of the arms race."

In particular, he chastised West Germany for "pursuing the deployment of new weapons on its territory." In an apparent reference to the destruction that Poland suffered under the Nazis, he added that "the Polish nation has the moral right and duty to warn the world against the dangerous consequences of this unfavorable evolution in the international situation."

He said Poland was disturbed by the Carter administration's decision to postpone debate on ratifying the SALT-2 treaty limiting offensive strategic armaments, a treaty he said is "awaited by the nations of the world."

In a gesture to improving relations, he renewed a call for a European conference on military detente and disarmament and offered Warsaw as an appropriate site to host it.

Western diplomats in Poland noted that Mr. Gierek's speech did not deviate in substance from the Soviet position on the current crisis. The Polish leader condemned China as a disruptive "hegemonist" force, in keeping with Moscow's attitude, and appeared to justify his concern for detente by quoting the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in saying that "many constructive peace moves could be taken in Europe in the near future."

On the domestic scene, Mr. Gierek cited statistics to show progress in social conditions over the last decade, but made it clear that Poland's economy faced difficult times, with problems in energy supply, raw materials, transportation and debt repayment.

2 Protesters Shot

Salvador Militants End Ministry Siege

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 12 (AP) — Militants ended their weeklong occupation of the Education Ministry today and held a demonstration that was broken up by gunfire, leaving at least two protesters dead and a dozen wounded, witnesses said.

It was not known who did the shooting. Witnesses said the gunfire broke out after the estimated 100 demonstrators had gone about 10 blocks and that several cars in the area were burned.

The students took over the ministry last Tuesday to back demands for lower tuition at private colleges, the dismissal of some Education Ministry officials and larger enrollment for the country's free public university. They announced yesterday that they had reached an agreement with the government.

The militants took hundreds of hostages at first, but all but a dozen had been released when the students left the ministry.

In another part of the capital, the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28, or LP-28, continued holding six hostages at the Spanish Embassy, also occupied last Tuesday. They are demanding the release of five leftists they say are held as political prisoners. The government has released 11 of the 16 persons whose freedom was demanded by the leftists and says it has no information about the others.

LP-28 also occupies the offices of the Christian Democrat Party and holds 10 hostages there. The militants' demands there include the resignation of the civilian-military junta, two of whose five members are Christian Democrats. The junta came to power shortly after a military coup ousted the regime of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero on Oct. 15.

U.S. Emergency Aid Planned for Salvador

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The United States is preparing a $49.8-million emergency aid package for El Salvador to help a government under heavy assault from both left and right, administration officials said yesterday.

For months administration specialists have expressed concern that political violence in El Salvador would erupt in full-scale civil war of the kind that afflicted Nicaragua in 1978 and 1979.

The U.S. aid would be used for basic social and economic changes. The administration officials said they hoped that a demonstration of interest and concern would help the government, which they regard as moderate, to stabilize the situation.

To fill most of the aid package, the officials said, the administration intends to ask Congress for permission to transfer funds authorized in legislation for the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, eliminating the necessity of asking for supplementary appropriations.

President Carter's request for $75 million in additional emergency aid for Nicaragua has not been authorized by the House.

The total projected for El Salvador would include $25 million for economic development, $15 million for guarantees on investments in housing, $4.8 million for Food for Peace distributions and $5 million in economic support funds.

The officials said the package would provide assistance for projects that could be started quickly, such as public works and community development programs to generate jobs, as well as for more ambitious, longer-run undertakings. Included are water, sewage and drainage facilities.

Panel Urges U.S. Return To the ILO

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — A Cabinet-level committee has recommended to President Carter that the United States resume its membership in the International Labor Organization, which it quit in 1977, administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Carter is expected to announce a decision within a week and is likely to endorse a return to the labor group, the sources added.

The United States left the ILO in November, 1977, charging that the group had become politicized and a forum for ideological warfare, rather than an institution dedicated to enhancing the position of workers.

U.S. representatives to the ILO, particularly those from business and organized labor, said that the group maintained a double standard, condemning practices in democratic countries but ignoring violations in Communist countries. The United States also asserted that the group was misused by Arab countries to attack Israel.

Now, however, representatives of the AFL-CIO and of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, have joined the Labor, State and Commerce Departments and National Security Council to recommend unanimously that the United States return to the international group.

"It was felt that we gained all we could from withdrawal and that this was a good time to return if we were to retain our influence in the ILO," said Dean Clowes, deputy under-secretary of labor for international affairs.

Michael Boggs of the AFL-CIO's international department put it even more strongly. "We got most of what we were demanding. It would have been difficult not to go back at this stage," he said.

Among other things, the United States won a commitment to "depoliticize" the activities of the international group to the greatest extent possible, according to Mr. Boggs and others.

The director-general of the ILO, Francis Blanchard of France, has promised in writing to exercise his powers to prevent resolutions that are politically motivated from being acted upon at the group's plenary gatherings, Mr. Boggs said.

Moreover, the ILO has given evidence in the last year or so that it is no longer following a double standard. Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, have been challenged for practices considered inimical to the interests of workers. The group also rejected a resolution sponsored by Arab states condemning Israel for alleged racism and discrimination against trade unions.

Workers at British Leyland Reject Pay Boost Linked to Productivity

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Workers at the British Leyland automobile company today rejected as inadequate a pay rise of between 5 and 10 percent, linked to improvements in productivity.

Of the 70,000 hourly paid workers who returned valid votes, 59 percent voted against the offer.

The company — now called BL Ltd. — said in a statement that there was clearly no mandate for a strike, because the vote was taken among less than half of the company's 155,000-member labor force, and because the majority was not convincing. A union spokesman said he did not expect an immediate strike.

Leyland said the company "does not have the cash to improve its offer." Before the result of the vote was announced, the managing director of the Leyland cars division, Ray Horrocks, said that the company will lay off up to 40,000 workers in coming weeks because of its financial problems.

Last month, Leyland took only 15 percent of the domestic car market, down from 25 percent in the same month last year.

U.S. Is Reported to Gain Access to Bases in Gulf Area

(Continued from Page 1)

also wants to establish storage sites at the bases which would be manned by small numbers of Americans, probably civilians.

As described by a senior Pentagon official, the facilities in the three countries would serve as "forward-operating bases" for U.S. ships and aircraft stationed mostly at Diego Garcia, the American facility at the British-owned island in the Indian Ocean. In the next five years, the official said, the administration plans to spend about $140 million expanding Diego Garcia to accommodate larger numbers of ships and aircraft.

Pentagon officials said that the administration wanted to deploy more tanker aircraft on Diego Garcia and that it was also examining a proposal for widening the airstrip on the island to accommodate B-52 bombers.

Diego Garcia is about 2,300 miles southeast of the Gulf. Berbera is about 1,600 miles southwest of the Gulf, and Mombasa is about 2,200 miles south of the region.

Under the Pentagon's plan, the forces stationed at Diego Garcia would routinely visit ports and airstrips located in Oman, Somalia, Kenya and perhaps additional countries, officials said. In a crisis, they added, additional U.S. forces could be sent into the area to use the regional facilities.

The apparent willingness of local powers to accept visits by U.S. forces has encouraged American officials, who maintained that it reflected an increasing concern in the region over Soviet military moves. However, officials said that Saudi Arabia, the key oil-producing country in the Gulf, was still unlikely in the near future to accept U.S. forces on its soil.

As a result, they said, the Pentagon was formulating a plan which would call on Saudi Arabia to construct several new airbases around the country, which would be designed to meet U.S. needs and be stocked with large amounts of U.S. weapons and fuel.

In normal conditions, they said, the airbases would be operated by the Saudi government and protected with American-built F-15s flown by the Saudi Air Force. However, in the event of a military threat to Saudi Arabia, U.S. aircraft and troops could be flown quickly into the new bases.

Officials said that the Pentagon's plan had not yet been approved by the White House, but that it had gained strong backing throughout the government. Some officials said that it was likely to be proposed to the Saudi government in the next month or so.

The administration's plan, however, has generated controversy within the government, particularly in the State Department where some regional experts have cautioned against entering into a military supply relationship with Somalia. The experts have suggested that U.S. military support for Somalia could lead the country's leader, President Mohammed Siad Barre, into stepping up his conflict with neighboring Ethiopia, a development that could weaken American influence in Africa.

Vote Decree In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing an estimated 15,000 auxiliaries, back to their barracks.

He charged that the security forces were responsible for attacks on his party and warned that "unless the acts of terrorism being directed against us immediately cease, my party reserves its right not only to defend its members with vigor but also to retaliate with equal ruthlessness."

Lord Soames indicated earlier in the day that he had no intention of ordering the auxiliaries back to their bases. He issued a statement saying that the forces have an important role to play in restoring security in the country.

Mr. Mugabe has charged that the auxiliaries, who number about 15,000, are a virtual private army of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former prime minister and a candidate in the elections.

Lord Soames' new ordinance followed by a week the publication of an order that gave him the power to ban a particular political party if it was guilty of intimidation.

Mr. Mugabe warned that if Lord Soames acted unilaterally against his party in any part of the country, he would order his forces to resume the war.

U.S. Firm on Moscow Games Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)

timetable for the IOC by stating a Feb. 20 deadline for its own participation.

If the IOC rejects the USOC proposal or delays its decision unduly, he said, "we expect the U.S. committee to act promptly on the president's further request that it decide not to send a U.S. team to Moscow."

Don Miller, USOC executive director, said that the decision on U.S. participation at Moscow could not be made by the organization's executive board, but would require a vote of the larger House of Delegates, which is scheduled to meet April 16.

Mr. Miller said it would be "possible, but difficult," to convene the House of Delegates before that date.

The USOC made it clear that it is urging the IOC to make no decision at its current session, but rather to reconvene — probably in April — and decide then whether the Moscow Games should be called off.

The director of the IOC, Monique Berlioux, said that it is unlikely the IOC would make any decision before late today, because all 72 members present at the session wanted to express an opinion, and only 19 had spoken by yesterday evening.

Mrs. Berlioux said that under present IOC rules no U.S. journalists would be accredited for this summer's Games if they go on in Moscow without U.S. participation, and that the $87 million in television rights and facilities fees paid by the U.S. television network, NBC, to the IOC and the Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee would not be returned.

IOC Seen Unchanging

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 12 (UPI) — The International Olympic Committee today drafted a resolution affirming that the Olympic Games will go ahead in Moscow as planned regardless of how few countries attend the Games, well-placed IOC sources reported.

The IOC draft resolution, to be presented to the IOC on the final day of its three-day closed-door session, was being drawn up by a three-man committee at the direction of IOC president Lord Killanin.

The sources said the IOC probably would vote on the resolution, affirming its decision made in 1974, to award the Games to Moscow.

French Loan to Burundi

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Feb. 12 (AP) — France has loaned Burundi about $3 million to build a telecommunications station and a relay tower for the new state-owned communications company, officials announced here. They said Japan also has granted Burundi $417,000 to buy medical supplies.

Chirac Demands Arms Buildup

PARIS, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, emerging as a rival to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the coming French presidential election, today castigated any weakness in the face of Soviet "hegemonic enterprises" and demanded a major military armament effort.

Mr. Chirac indirectly criticized Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policy as being weak. He also stressed that he would be tougher with the Russians if president, but refused to confirm that he would run in the 1981 presidential race.

Mr. Chirac, 47, said he would announce his political plans at a "late date."

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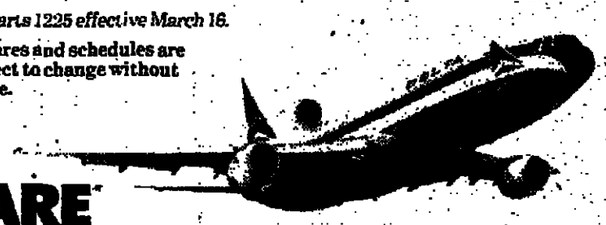

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Democrats Military Race Is Seen Sharply Heightening

High Battle Seen in New Hampshire

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Democratic politicians yesterday predicted President Carter's narrow victory in the Maine Democratic caucuses Sunday as evidence of a trend begun by Sen. Edward Kennedy and a harbinger of a close, hard-fought battle in the New Hampshire primary in two weeks.

Jerrold Powell, the White House press secretary, contended that the President was satisfied with his margin over Sen. Kennedy and insisted that Mr. Carter saw no reason to change his policies or campaign tactics despite evidence that anti-Carter sentiment had cost him votes in Maine.

But politicians around the country gave Sen. Kennedy credit for a very close race after his crushing 2-to-1 defeat in Iowa two weeks ago and after the polls cited by the Carter camp in Maine showed the president ahead by 2 weeks ago.

The fact that the Massachusetts senator did better than expected, said Joseph Grandmaison, a former federal regional coordinator in New England, "is going to mean national resources and additional time for Kennedy and with that time can produce some momentum."

'A Tighter Race'

This means New Hampshire is a tighter race and therefore more important," he said, referring to the region's first primary to be held on Feb. 26. "It puts an awful lot of pressure on both sides for Feb. 26."

"The momentum this morning is with Kennedy," conceded Christopher Brown, the chief Carter organizer in New Hampshire, "but the results in Maine have shaken the complacency out of our organization."

Before the Maine balloting, both sides had reckoned Mr. Carter ahead in the lead in New Hampshire. Some Carter strategists had been hoping that a strong Carter victory in Maine would effectively knock out the Kennedy challenge or deliver a knockout blow in New Hampshire.

Yesterday, Robert Strauss, the Carter campaign chairman, described the Maine results a solid victory for the president over Sen. Kennedy because "we beat him in his own backyard in a state he said he had to win."

But other politicians, even some in the Carter camp, saw the picture as less settled, especially since Sen. Edmund Brown Jr. of California drew a larger share of the vote than had been expected.

With 93 percent of the vote reported today, the president had received 46 percent of the vote, Sen. Kennedy 40 percent and Gov. Brown 13 percent. The returns gave Carter 45 percent of the delegates with 39 percent for Sen. Kennedy and 11 percent for Gov. Brown.

Carter Support 'Thin'

The news in Maine is not Kennedy vs. Carter but that Kennedy and Brown together beat the president," said an influential Middle Western Democrat. "That's saying that more than half the party people don't like the president. It suggests his support is very thin."

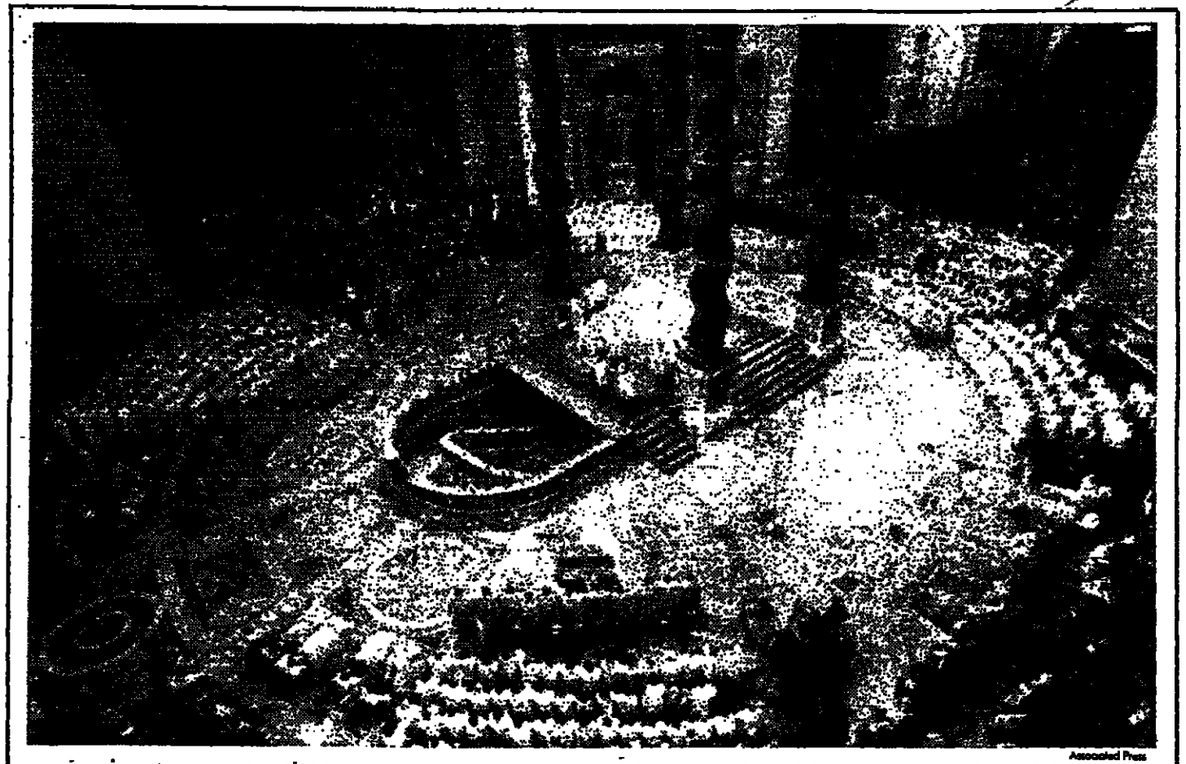
"The big loser yesterday was Jimmy Carter," said Josiah Beeman, a New England coordinator for Gov. Brown's campaign. "Brown demonstrated he was viable. Kennedy demonstrated he wasn't going to be knocked out at this stage. Carter came in below what they expected to do."

"I think the bloom may be off the Rose Garden," quipped Mr. Beeman, taking a poke at the president's strategy of staying near the White House and not venturing beyond its Rose Garden.

Mr. Powell conceded to reporters that there was "no doubt" the president would have done better if he had campaigned in Maine personally, but that there was "no way in the world" that he would now shift tactics and start debating rivals or giving stump speeches.

"When we get our people back," he said, referring to the hostages in Iran, "that is the time for a major commitment of our campaign politically."

Other Carter aides said that the President adamantly refused to campaign until the hostage situation was resolved, adding that they felt it might hurt him politically if he abandoned that posture because it "would look as if he felt the campaign was more important than the hostages."



Associated Press

HOLY DAY AT THE VATICAN — An overall view of St.Peter's Basilica in Rome as Pope John Paul II and 30 bishops yesterday celebrate mass to mark the 122d anniversary of a reported vision of the Virgin Mary in Lourdes.

Carter Nuclear-Waste Proposal Calls for Interim Storage Sites

By Janet Battaile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — President Carter, in a proposal for a comprehensive program for disposing of the nation's mounting reserves of radioactive waste material, today asked Congress to approve one or more interim disposal sites until a permanent repository can be selected, possibly by 1985.

In a six-page message to Congress, the president recommended a *cautious interim strategy that calls* for research and development on site locations, full participation in discussions by state and local leaders, a full environmental review of the issue, scientific and technical investigations by the Department of Energy and a thorough review by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mr. Carter said in the message that he had decided to cancel a research project for storing military nuclear wastes in a salt mine near Carlsbad, N.M., although he said it could still be investigated for possible future use. The Department of Energy had favored that as a permanent storage site and had twice asked the president to save the project, on which $90 million already has been spent.

Mr. Carter's proposal is consistent with the conclusions of an interagency review group he established last year that found that the safe disposal of radioactive wastes could be determined only after extensive investigations at particular sites.

The president's message said, "Experience and information gained at each phase will be reviewed and evaluated to determine if there is sufficient knowledge to proceed with the next stage of development."

His plan calls for four or five sites to be evaluated, from which one or more will be selected for further development as a full-scale repository. He estimated that selection of that site should be made by about 1985 and the program could fully operational by the mid-1990s.

Call for Plant Closure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (LAT) — Citing new losses of bomb-grade uranium from a nuclear processing plant in Erwin, Tenn., an environmental group has asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to close the facility.

The Natural Resources Defense Council argued in documents filed at the commission that employees of the plant or terrorists could manufacture nuclear bombs from uranium missing from the plant, which is owned by Nuclear Fuel Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Getty Oil Co.

The commission has conceded that as much as 186 kilograms of the highly enriched uranium has disappeared from the plant since 1968, lost either in the processing itself or by theft.

The commission decided on Jan. 21, however, to allow the facility to stay in operation because it is the source of fuel pellets for the U.S. Navy's nuclear submarines, and is therefore essential, commission spokesman Frank Ingram said yesterday.

Unable to determine the source of some of the losses despite repeated investigations, the commission decided Jan. 21 to change its uranium accounting requirements so that they would be "reasonably achievable" at the Erwin plant, Mr. Ingram said.

Federal investigators from the Office of Nuclear Material and Safeguards had recommended that the Erwin plant's license be revoked.

The Natural Resources Defense Council argued that the relaxed standards approved last month could "set a precedent" for other plants and relax nuclear safeguards around the world.

In its documents filed at the commission, which were kept secret until edited and released yesterday, the environmental group noted that new shortages of the bomb-grade uranium were discovered on Aug. 14, 1979.

Although the amount of the shortage officially was secret, it was learned that it was 20 to 30 kilograms, enough for a crude nuclear device.

"It is within the capability of small . . . groups of people, e.g., employees or terrorists, to design and fabricate a crude nuclear-explosive device with highly enriched uranium diverted from the NFS-Erwin facility," the environmental group said.

The council's previous attempts to shut down the Erwin facility pending safeguard improvements have been rejected by the commission.

421 Nuclear Explosions Tabulated in Last Decade

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Sweden said today that the "disgusting statistics" it had tabulated on nuclear weapons tests showed that in the 1970s the Soviet Union set off 191 nuclear explosions and the United States 154.

Of the 421 nuclear explosions recorded in all during the last decade, France accounted for 55, China 15, Britain 5 and India 1, Inga Thorsson, Swedish undersecretary of state, declared at the 40-nation disarmament conference here.

Last year, Sweden's observatory at Hagfors recorded 28 underground nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union, eight more than the Soviet annual average of 20, against 15 for the United States, or slightly above its annual average, the Swedish delegate said.

No Chinese nuclear tests were "announced or observed" last year, the Swedish delegate said, to make it the "first and only year of the past decade without any Chinese nuclear testing activity."

She also noted that the nine French underground nuclear test on the Pacific island of Mururoa constituted the largest number conducted by France in any one year.

One British explosion, held at the U.S. nuclear testing site in Nevada, was the only other test last year.

She made no reference to the mysterious phenomenon recorded in the southern hemisphere last year that is suspected to have been a nuclear blast.

The Swedish delegate said that the "technical prerequisites" for monitoring a comprehensive ban on nuclear testings were now present. But, she continued, the testing that had been recorded was "ample proof" that the required change in the political attitude of the nuclear powers to make a ban possible was still absent.

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U.S. Warned on Nuclear Reactor Changes

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The top advisory committee on the safety of nuclear reactors warned yesterday that the government may be moving too swiftly in deciding what improvements are required after the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

In an unusually blunt letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards said it was worried that the NRC's "rush to judgment" on needed reactor changes "may result in, at worst, error, and at best inefficient uses of resources important to safety."

The nuclear industry has hoped that the NRC would soon resume approving operating licenses for new reactors. No new operating or construction licenses have been approved by the commission since the accident last March 28 at the Three Mile Island plant. It could not be immediately determined what impact the committee's criticism will have on the NRC's decisions.

But the NRC today is scheduled to hear the staff recommendation on whether Sequoyah One, a Tennessee Valley Authority reactor, should be licensed to begin operating. Commission officials said 12 other reactors are expected to be ready to begin operating in 1980.

Under the law, the advisory committee is directed to review all applications for licenses to construct or operate new reactors. But for many years, the advisory committee also has offered its comments on broad policy matters and, because its members include many respected experts, its views have carried considerable weight.

'Reasonable Assurance'

In yesterday's letter to John Ahearne, chairman of the NRC, the advisory committee said it was surprised to learn that the commission had approved a set of safety requirements for reactors that are awaiting their operating licenses before the advisory committee had offered its comments.

"While the committee recognizes the needs and pressures for action, we believe it is important to be sure that a reasonable rationale exists for the setting of priorities, that there is a reasonable assurance that there are no adverse safety effects from the new requirements, and that the limitations on total resources have been carefully factored into the decision making," the letter said.

The letter, signed by committee chairman Milton Plesset, said the major concern was that "a very large number of operational and hardware changes are being mandated with, in most cases, little analysis to establish their safety relevance or impact."

Mr. Plesset added that "design and operational stability is itself a safety asset and, confident though we are in the engineering judgement of the commission staff, we think there would be merit in advisory committee review before, not after adoption."

President Carter, in a recent statement outlining his administration's policy on nuclear energy, recommended that the NRC resume licensing of reactors as soon as possible. There are about 90 reactors in various stages of construction in the United States with 13 expected to be ready to begin operation in 1980.

Radioactive Gas Leaked

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Feb. 12 (AP) — Radioactive water from a leaky switch in the Three Mile Island reactor cooling system released a tiny amount of krypton gas into the atmosphere, but it posed no public danger, officials said.

It was the first release of radiation from the crippled plant since it was shut last year after the worst accident in the history of commercial nuclear power.

Eleven workers were evacuated during the incident, which began when about 1,000 gallons of highly contaminated water leaked from the cooling system, yesterday. The water flowed into a sump compartment in the basement of an auxiliary building, which was quickly sealed, but an isotope in the water apparently found its way past a network of filters, officials said.

"A review of monitoring devices . . . confirms there was a small release of radioactive gases, probably krypton 85," said a statement by Metropolitan Edison Co., operator of the plant, which is currently being cleaned up from the March accident. The statement said krypton was detected by monitors atop the auxiliary building while monitors nearby showed no positive readings.

Soviet Envoy to Rome

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP) — Italy has accepted the appointment of Valentin Ivanovic Oberenko as the new Soviet ambassador, replacing Nikita Rydzov, who has been the Soviet envoy in Rome since 1966.

Hormone Drug Also Tied to Premature Births

DES Linked to Miscarriages, Infertility

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Feb. 12 (AP) — A synthetic hormone taken by millions of women to prevent miscarriages may be causing reproductive problems among the women's daughters, researchers at the University of North Carolina said yesterday.

The researchers studied 276 women whose mothers took the drug diethylstilbestrol, or DES, during the 1950s and 1960s. They found that only 45 percent of those women who attempted pregnancy were *able to have live births.*

They also found that about one in four live births in that group occurred prematurely.

Researchers found other complications among the women, including what it called an alarming rate of infertility among DES-exposed women, prolonged and irregular menstrual cycles and urinary tract and cervix abnormalities.

Dr. Wesley Fowler, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the UNC School of Medicine, said the results of the study show miscarriage and infertility to be a far greater problem among women whose mothers took DES than is the widely publicized risk of cancer.

DES has been associated with a rare vaginal cancer, clear cell adenocarcinoma, in daughters of women who took the hormone. The drug was prescribed for an estimated five million to seven million women from the late 1940s to the 1960s.

In 1979, the Food and Drug Administration banned the drug's use in animal feed because of the cancer link. The hormone had been added to cattle and sheep feed as a means of fattening livestock.

Dr. Fowler said that, "The risk of developing cancer actually is quite low. It works out to about one of every 10,000 women whose mothers were exposed to DES. With those odds, the risk of riding in an automobile is much higher. What we're concerned about is that the risks of miscarriages and infertility apparently are much graver."

The university began the study several years ago when several women who had been exposed to DES before birth began coming to an infertility clinic at North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Since 1973, Dr. Fowler, a cancer specialist, has conducted another clinic specifically for women exposed to DES. Of the 276 women in the study, 106 said they had tried to become pregnant, 31 said they had been unsuccessful.

A total of 129 pregnancies were recorded among the women, but 36 women underwent therapeutic abortions for reasons not related to DES. Of the remaining 93 pregnancies, only 58 live births resulted, 12 of which were premature.

The rate of fetal death in the test group was 43.4 percent for the first pregnancy and 37.6 percent overall, according to the report by Dr. Grant Schmidt, an obstetrics and gynecology resident at Memorial Hospital.

In January, researchers at the University of California, at San Diego, also reported an increased risk of miscarriage or premature delivery in the daughters of women who had taken DES. They compared the pregnancies of 71 women exposed to the drug to a group of unexposed women and found that 40 percent of the babies of DES daughters died. The unexposed group had no premature births or infant deaths.

In the late 1960s, four Boston doctors established a cancer link to DES and, in 1971, the FDA warned that it should not be given to pregnant women. However, it is still being used for breast-cancer patients to replace absent hormones and as a "morning-after" contraceptive.

Number of Jews In U.S. Increases

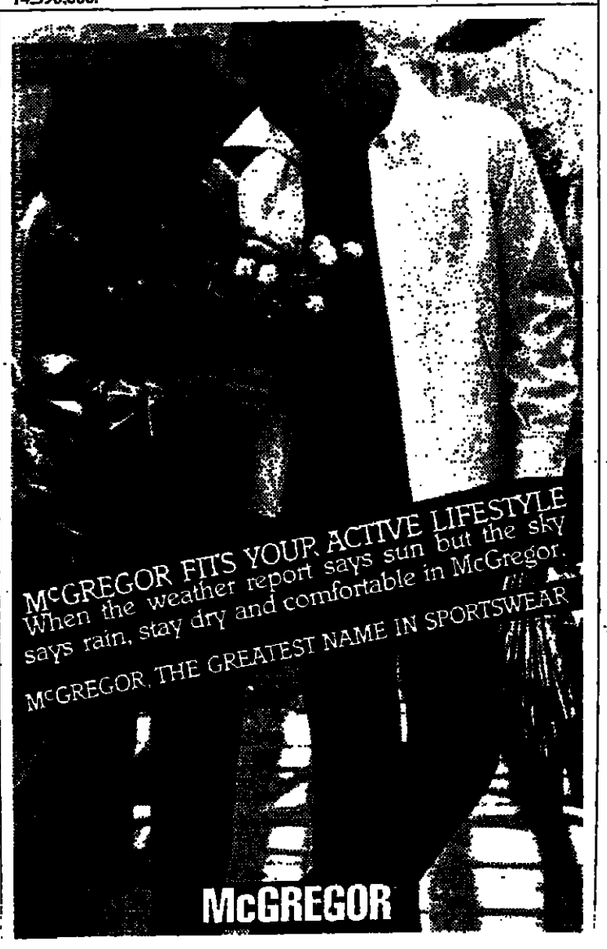
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI) — The American Jewish Committee says there is a total Jewish population in the United States of 5,860,900, which is about 2.7 percent of the total U.S. population.

The committee's figures for last year showed that the Jewish population in the United States increased by 79,940 from 1978.

The new edition of the American Jewish Year Book, which the committee released yesterday, shows an increase of 110,000 in the world Jewish population, for a total of 14,396,000.

Spanish Railroad Strike

MADRID, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Spanish railroad employees went on a 24-hour strike today for the third time in two weeks to support demands for a 16-percent pay raise.



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na Planning hild Families

NG, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — s striving to reduce its population growth to zero by the year he People's Daily said today. , Peking hopes to stabilize ulation figure at 1.2 billion, er said.

e end of 1978, China had lion people, according to the available official figures, also include the 17 million on Taiwan. People's Daily t the best way of planning ulation reduction was for uple to have only one child.

major problem China faces half the population is still he age of 21. Between now end of the century there will illion people reaching marle age each year.

New Food Crisis Said to Loom in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Well-informed diplomats, international relief officials and Cambodian refugees report that within a few weeks Cambodia will again be plunged into a major food crisis, although starvation has momentarily been staved off.

Intelligence analysts and senior diplomats also report that indications are strong that disastrous food shortages will continue beyond the end of this year.

At present, Cambodians are supplementing their diet of relief foodstuffs with a skimpy harvest of their own rice gathered in December and January. But according to the diplomats, relief officials and refugees, this harvest amounted to half of normal in the most stable provinces and was as low as one-tenth in others.

In many areas, insecurity resulting from the continued fighting between Vietnamese troops and forces loyal to former Premier Pol Pot was so great that no rice was planted.

"Disaster has been averted for the moment," said James Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, at the end of a recent six-day visit to Cambodia. "We have been essentially successful in delaying any further major disaster."

Unicef, with the International Committee of the Red Cross, carries out the non-Communist nations' relief campaign, whose six-month first phase will end at the end of March. Unicef consistently has accentuated the positive in its declarations on the Cambodian famine, while the Red Cross has stressed what remains to be done.

Diplomats with access to intelligence information and relief officials who have visited Cambodia report that its rice crop will have been eaten by the end of March at the latest and earlier in many areas.

"Then they will again be very heavily reliant on outside sources," an international official said.

Warfare continues unabated, particularly in western Cambodia, the country's rice basket. Military experts see little chance that the guerrilla resistance will be eliminated and Cambodia pacified before the monsoon begins in May and diminishes Vietnamese search-and-destroy operations. They believe that planting in June and July will be sharply curtailed again.

Officials said the present time is the best that Cambodians are likely to experience until the next crop of their own. Large stocks of relief goods that had accumulated in Phnom Penh and the seaport of Kompong Som have finally been distributed, thanks to the arrival of more Soviet trucks and international pressure. At the same time, the small harvest appears to have been left largely where it was grown, for local consumption.

International officials believe that the bulk of international aid, from Communist as well as Western sources, has been distributed in the east of Cambodia, with special emphasis on the Phnom Penh region. In the west, local production has been heavily supplemented by foodstuffs furnished at the Thai border by the Red Cross and Unicef.

The two organizations, over strong protests from the pro-Vietnamese government and Vietnam, are distributing food for 510,000 Cambodians, either temporarily settled on the border or traveling to the border and back to pick up food for themselves and their families in the Vietnamese-controlled interior.

The largest operation of this kind, which provided food for 150,000 to 200,000 Cambodians in the interior, was temporarily halted last week after reports that Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese-controlled authorities were taking an exorbitant share of the food for their own purposes.

Unicef and the Red Cross estimate the food needs of Vietnamese-occupied Cambodia at about 200,000 tons this year. Additionally, about 40,000 tons of agricultural supplies — seed, fertilizer and pesticides — are needed.

Last year, negotiations between Phnom Penh and the two international organizations proceeded so slowly that significant quantities of food began to flow only in October and then piled up in warehouses. A total of nearly 50,000 tons was delivered by Unicef and the Red Cross.

Soviet Foodstuffs

In addition, Phnom Penh has reported that it received 121,000 tons of foodstuffs from the Soviet Union and 7,000 tons from other Communist countries and organizations. These supplies received priority in distribution.

Meetings are under way in New York and Geneva preparatory to a "pledging conference" next month on the continuation of the Unicef-Red Cross effort beyond March 31. The planning is taking place without information about Soviet intentions.

Discussions center on how to sustain Cambodians until the end of the year, when the next wet-season harvest will begin. But already, diplomats and intelligence analysts believe that the harvest of next December and January, which must sustain Cambodia in 1981, will be well below normal.

United Press International

MAKING A POINT — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferring at the Bonn chancellery yesterday. Mr. Schmidt reassured the Kenyan president, who is on a five-day tour of West Germany, that his country would continue to give economic assistance to the East African nation during the present decade.

Obituaries

Jacob A. Malik, Soviet Ex-Envoy at UN

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (AP) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik, 73, who served for more than 10 years as Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, has died, Tass reported today.

Tass said that Mr. Malik, who returned to Moscow from his UN post in 1976, died after a serious illness.

An official obituary signed by President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders praised Mr. Malik as an "outstanding Soviet diplomat" who had won the respect of colleagues with his "principled character, love of work, modesty and responsibility."

Mr. Malik headed the Soviet delegation at the United Nations from 1948 to 1952, then became ambassador to Britain. He went back to the United Nations in 1968. He was succeeded at the United Nations in 1976 by the Soviet Union's current chief envoy there, Oleg Troyanovsky.

Mr. Malik had gone back to Moscow for five months during his last year at the United Nations, reportedly to recuperate from injuries he suffered in a March, 1976, automobile accident on Long Island. He returned home for good in December, 1976.

To many UN observers, Mr. Malik represented the old school of tough, abrasive and proverb-wielding Kremlin diplomats who got their start in the Cold War under Stalin. He was remembered for an ill-timed decision to boycott the Security Council in 1950 after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

The United States took advantage of the Soviet absence to persuade the council to send troops to Korea under the UN flag to fight against Communist forces.

AP

Jacob A. Malik

Dr. Louis Sauer

MIAMI, Feb. 12 (AP) — Dr. Louis Wendlin Sauer, 94, who developed a life-saving vaccine that prevents whooping cough, died Sunday of pneumonia and congestive heart failure.

Dr. Sauer worked more than five years to perfect a vaccine to prevent whooping cough, a respiratory infection that was once a major killer of children under 2 years. He finished work on the vaccine in 1931.

A few years after creating the whooping cough vaccine, he developed a multiple injection called DPT for diphtheria and tetanus.

He opened his first office in Winnetka, Ill. Later, he became chief of pediatrics at Evanston Hospital in Illinois, medical director of St. Vincent's Hospital in Chicago and associate professor emeritus of pediatrics at Northwestern University.

Edmond H. Leavey

HONOLULU, Feb. 12 (AP) — Retired Army Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leavey, 85, former president of International Telephone and Telegraph, died yesterday. Gen. Leavey became president of ITT in 1956 and was board chairman when he retired in 1959.

John F. Smith Jr.

WILMETTE, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP) — A funeral Mass will be celebrated tomorrow for John F. Smith Jr., 71, former president of Inland Steel Co., who died Sunday. He joined Inland Steel in 1929 and retired in 1969.

Emilio Caceros

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Funeral services were scheduled today for jazz violinist Emilio Caceros, 82, who played with Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey and Harry James at the height of the big band era. Mr. Caceros died Sunday.

Marine Sues Iran For $60 Million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — A Marine sergeant wounded one year ago when Iranians attacked the U.S. Embassy in Tehran alleged yesterday that he was tortured, placed on trial for 10 minutes on murder and espionage charges and threatened with execution by revolutionaries who held him for a week.

In a $60-million damage suit filed against the Iranian govenment in U.S. District Court here, Sgt. Kenneth Kraus, 23, said that he was handcuffed, blindfolded and abducted from a hospital bed in Tehran shortly after the attack on Feb. 14, 1979, during which he was hit in the forehead by a metal fragment. He said he was taken to a military compound and then to the Islamic Revolutionary Prison, from which he eventually was released.

The attacking guerrillas killed an Iranian employee and wounded another Marine during two hours of intense shooting before the embassy was cleared. Later, on Nov. 4, it was seized by Iranian militants who still hold it. Two Marines taken captive then but released later in November also have filed a $60-million damage suit against the Iranian government in federal court here.

Red Brigades Claim Act

Judge Is Killed in Rome On Campus of University

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Feb. 12 — Two assailants, one of them said to be a woman, today used silencer-equipped pistols to kill Vittorio Bachelet, a judge with strong ties to the Vatican, while he was going to a conference on terrorism. A telephone caller later said that the Red Brigades were responsible for the shooting.

It was Italy's 12th political assassination in six weeks.

Witnesses told police that a young man and a woman fired at Mr. Bachelet, then fled the campus on foot to a car parked outside the main gate. They said that a third person was waiting behind the wheel of the car.

Police said that Mr. Bachelet was walking up a stairway inside the university's Political Science Building when the two assailants blocked his way, pulled out pistols and opened fire at point-blank range.

Died Immediately

They said that he was hit by seven .32-caliber bullets, fell down the stairs, and died almost immediately.

Shortly afterward, a telephone call to Rome's Socialist newspaper, Avanti, claimed the killing as the work of the Red Brigades terrorist group.

Police sources reported that the words: "Long Live the Red Brigades" were painted in black on a wall near the ambush site.

UPI

Vittorio Bachelet

Mr. Bachelet, 53, was a friend of former Premier Aldo Moro, who was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigades in 1978. The professor was vice president of Italy's Superior Council of Magistrates, former president of the Roman Catholic organization, Catholic Action, and a friend of Pope John Paul II.

4 Judges Killed

AGRIGENTO, Sicily, Feb. 12 (AP) — Five persons, four of them Italian judges, were killed during the night in the collision of two cars on a road near this southern Sicilian town, police reported today.

All four judges were assigned to Catania and were traveling in the same car with a fifth person who was seriously injured.

The fifth victim was an occupant of the other car.

Quake in Soviet Far East

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (AP) — Tass reported that an earth tremor measuring four on the 12-point Medvedev scale struck the Kamchatka peninsula in the far east of the Soviet Union at 3:30 a.m. today, causing neither casualties nor damage.

Despite a Quiet, Lackluster Campaign, Trudeau Is Expected to Win Election

By Stanley Meisler

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 12 (LAT) — If the polls are accurate, Pierre Elliott Trudeau is heading toward one of the most remarkable electoral victories in Canadian history.

Yet, the spirit of his campaign is hardly triumphant. The atmosphere around him is churlish, mean and depressed.

Mr. Trudeau, 60, sits moodily at the front of his campaign plane, quietly preparing speeches that belittle Prime Minister Joe Clark. But never, as in the old days, does he attempt to inspire Canadians to feel and accept a special vision of a united Canada.

His aides look unhappy with the unpleasant task of trying to shield and quiet their hero, making him seem almost lackluster. They have to persuade him to do and say as little as possible. A recent newspaper cartoon showing two aides bundling up Mr. Trudeau and tying a scarf across his mouth is only barely an exaggeration.

Premature Tribute

Only a few months ago, Mr. Trudeau's political career seemed at an end. He was defeated last May after 11 years as prime minister, repudiated by English Canadians who seemed tired of him, his arrogance, his combativeness and his continual badgering about the problem of Quebec and unity.

In November, with a rare and tearful show of emotion, he announced his resignation as leader of the Liberal Party; he would step down as soon as the Liberals elected a successor. Many Canadians, including Mr. Clark, paid tribute to his distinguished career.

But all that changed within a few weeks. Mr. Clark and his aides in the Progressive Conservative Party sloppily failed to count or court votes in the House of Commons and the Liberals joined the socialist New Democratic Party to defeat Mr. Clark's minority government Dec. 13. The issue was an austere budget that would have increased considerably the cost of oil. The Liberals had little choice but to call on Mr. Trudeau to come back.

A cliche of Canadian politics traditionally requires voters to punish an opposition that does not give a minority prime minister a chance to govern. But the Liberals are doing so well that they are fretting about overconfidence.

"The polls are so good, that it's scary," said Sen. Al Graham, president of the Liberal Party.

Majority Anticipated

According to the latest Gallup Poll, the Liberal Party has 49 percent of the popular vote, the Progressive Conservatives 28 percent and the New Democratic Party 20 percent. That 21-point lead, if it holds up on election day on Monday, would probably give Mr. Trudeau and the Liberals a majority of the seats in the Commons.

Two television-sponsored polls since then, taking account of the positive reaction to the Canadian government's hand in smuggling six American diplomats out of Iran, cut the Liberal lead but not enough to prevent a Liberal victory, if the polls are correct.

The change in voter mood since last May appears to come less from any embrace of Mr. Trudeau than from a profound disappointment with the awkward and inexperienced Mr. Clark.

The Liberal strategy is to do everything to avoid reminding Canadians why they voted against Mr. Trudeau in the last election and to avert potential traps for a verbal gaffe that might upset the polls.

As a result, Mr. Trudeau, who used to stand with his arms folded across his chest and speak extemporaneously, stands behind a lectern and reads from a text that is usually tepid in everything but its ridicule of Mr. Clark.

Forgotten Issue

His texts ignore the subject of Quebec and national unity, an issue that he insisted last year was almost treasonable to ignore. While he once seemed to relish a scornful confrontation with hecklers, he now ignores many and replies to the others with gentle wit.

Easily the most sophisticated and experienced politician in Canada, Mr. Trudeau has refused to take part in any nationally televised debate with the other party leaders. He has held only one press conference. He sometimes agrees to meet journalists informally.

Mr. Trudeau has decided to blame the press for his refusal to take part in a television debate. He maintains that he refused because the Canadian networks insisted on using journalists to moderate the program and to ask questions. That system turned last year's debate, according to Mr. Trudeau, into a glorified news conference that allowed journalists to interrupt important arguments with foolish questions. This year, Mr. Trudeau said, the networks should allow the leaders to sit down and debate without interference.

Theory of Press

To justify this, he enunciated his theory of the role of the press: News media, rather than interpreting the remarks of politicians, should be nothing more than vehicles for the leaders to reach the people.

"I think democracy is the politicians and the people trying to communicate together," he told journalists in Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories.

When a radio reporter said that this would allow politicians, not the press as representatives of the public, to decide what the public wanted to hear, Mr. Trudeau snapped: "Why do you call yourself representatives of the public? We've been elected. We should know what the public wants as much as the media."

When he repeated these arguments the next day at the University of Manitoba, the students applauded with enthusiasm.

For many Canadians, Mr. Trudeau is still a celebrity, and many show up at meetings just to see him, shake his hand, ask for an autograph. It does not matter to them what he says or does not say. No matter how dull the text, there is a kind of excitement in seeing this man of style and intellect and leadership show up.

If elected, Mr. Trudeau will have the luxury of coming to office with few campaign promises to keep. While his attacks on Mr. Clark are usually detailed and to the point, his rhetoric about the character of any future administration is usually vague.

12 Taiwan Boats Seized in China For Smuggling

PEKING, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — Police in the southern Chinese province of Guang Dong have seized 12 Taiwan fishing boats, accusing their crews of smuggling gold, silver and foreign electrical equipment found on board, according to the local paper.

The Nanfang Daily said the smuggled goods and all 12 fishing boats had been confiscated. Most of the crew members, the newspaper said, were returned to Taiwan. A few were detained for questioning. It added that they all admitted they had broken the law and should be punished.

The paper said those arrested had been cooperating with "some local speculators to engage in black market activities, illegally exchanging watches and radio tape recorders, etc., for gold, silver and jade ornaments."

It said police had found the fishing nets on board the boats folded up, indicating they had not engaged in any fishing activities for some time. "Taiwanese fishermen are our close compatriots and we welcome them to come and engage in normal fishing activities," a police spokesman said.

There is no official trade between China and Taiwan.

Soviet Data Back Theory Of Meteorite

New Evidence Found In 72-Year Mystery

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The Soviet Union has announced that material of extraterrestrial origin has been identified on the site of a colossal midair explosion that rocked a remote area of Siberia on June 30, 1908.

The mysterious event was first attributed to the fall of a giant meteorite or a comet near Vanavara, in the Stony Tunguska River basin.

However, while Soviet expeditions to the isolated site found trees blown down and charred by the explosion, there were no craters such as are normally associated with giant meteorites.

With no conventional explanation winning general acceptance, scientists in the Soviet Union and the West began offering a variety of exotic hypotheses. They suggested an atomic blast of natural origin, the arrival of alien visitors in a nuclear spaceship, the fall of antimatter and, most mystifyingly, an encounter between the planet and a black hole.

Tiny Grains Found

The Soviet press has now disclosed the discovery of tiny diamond-like grains, of the type that would be generated from carbon by extreme shock, as in the collision of celestial bodies. Such minute particles, together with greatly compressed forms of quartz, have been generally accepted as telltale indications of the impact of a meteorite fall.

According to the Moscow newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya of Jan. 24, the diamond find followed a six-year investigation conducted in the Vanavara area by the Institute of Mineral Geochemistry and Physics of Kiev, attached to the Ukrainian Academy of Science. Prof. E. Sobotovich, head of the institute's Department of Nuclear Geochemistry and Space Chemistry, said in an interview with the Moscow daily that the discovery could be related only to the fall of the Tunguska meteorite, as the perplexing 1908 event has long been known.

According to the scientist, a field party of the Ukrainian institute working in the area of the Siberian explosion had collected peat from layers presumed to have been formed in 1908. The peat was burned in a furnace designed for the investigation, and the ashes were subjected to detailed analysis.

From the start, the scientists identified carbon 14, a radioactive form of carbon that is made in the atmosphere by the impact of cosmic rays and is used for dating geological and archaeological materials.

The presence of carbon 14 was interpreted as evidence of the artificial origin of the material. Moreover, the percentage of radioactive carbon in the ashes, those scientists said, enabled them to estimate the amount of celestial matter that fell to earth in June, 1908. They calculated that it was at least 4,000 tons.

The Soviet investigators burning peat deep in the Siberian forest were not looking for diamonds or any of the other telltale indications of a meteorite fall, Mr. Sobotovich recalled.

'A Closer Look'

"But when they took a closer look at the ashes," he said, "they noticed several minute black grains with dull luster and uneven surface."

Under the microscope, Mr. Sobotovich went on, the tiny fragments resembled an opaque, dark-colored form of diamond known as carbonado. On the hardness scale of minerals, the strange particles left scratches on corundum, the second hardest material, and were then shown to be diamond, the hardest natural substance.

The particles, the scientists reasoned, could have been produced only at ultrahigh pressures, as in a collision of celestial bodies or deep within the earth. Such diamonds produced deep within the earth are brought up by the eruption of a volcanic pipe leading to the surface.

Although diamond-bearing pipes have been identified, and are being mined, 400 miles to the northeast no such formations or any other explosions of terrestrial origin are known to have occurred in the Vanavara area.

This left only one conclusion, Mr. Sobotovich said, that "the diamonds entered the peat as a result of the fall of the Tunguska meteorite." He expressed the hope that the find would help shed light on the mystery that has eluded resolution for decades.

Brandt Panel Calls for North-South Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb 12 (Reuters) — An international commission headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today called for a world summit conference to draft guidelines for cooperation between industrialized and developing nations.

The conference, limited to about 25 participants, would concentrate on working out an emergency program for the years 1980 to 1985 and on discussing other proposals in the commission's report, entitled "North-South: A Program for Survival."

The Independent Commission on International Development Issues was established in 1977, at the suggestion of World Bank president Robert McNamara, to study the economic and social disparities between developed and developing countries and to suggest solutions.

Its 21 members included former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, former Chilean President Eduardo Frei, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik, and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal of Guyana.

To Break Deadlock

The commission said that a conference was necessary to break a deadlock between the rich and poor countries, and concluded, "The search for solutions is not an act of benevolence, but a condition of mutual survival."

The commission's proposals include the creation under United Nations auspices of a global energy research center to coordinate information and to support research on new energy resources.

A copy of the 304-page report was presented today to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who has frequently urged the establishment of an energy institute.

The report calls for reform of the world monetary system, including creation of an international currency for settling outstanding balances between central banks. Such a currency would replace the use of national currencies as international reserves and could take the form of an improved Special Drawing Right, the commission says.

The commission's emergency program for the period 1980-1985 also calls for:

- A large-scale transfer of resources to help the poorest countries and regions most seriously threatened by the current economic crisis. The panel estimated that various sources could provide an additional flow of funds to the developing world through public channels of about $50 to $60 billion by 1985.
- A start on reform of the international economic system, including steps toward an effective international monetary and financial system in which all parties can participate more fully, and acceleration of efforts to improve developing countries' conditions of trade in commodities and manufactures.

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Soviet Backpisine Of Me

Captains of French Food Cook Up World Industry

By Hebe Dorsey

RIS, Feb. 12 (IHT) — A few weeks ago, Henri Gault and tian Millau, famous for their t-Millau guides, gathered d a group of journalist-friends e Ciboulette restaurant for seemed to be another of those ue and highly pleasant even- ampling French cuisine.

urned out to be much more that. The menu, composed by p French chefs was the pre- o an unusual and highly prof- operation, sponsored by and Millau. The fifth of its you could call it the eat-your- -death cruise. For four days, e will do nothing but eat and some of the best France has er. Scheduled for April, it will the bons vivants from Vil- ache to Corfu by ship and, ac- ng to whether they splurge the deluxe suite or settle for a st bunk, it will cost them any- e between 3,200 and 7,000 s.

ut the food is strictly the same everybody," said Millau with ir of one who does not want her French Revolution on his s.

ult and Millau know a thing or bout revolutions. They started louvelle Cuisine, giving hell to lishment restaurants and old- oned chefs and pushing their daring, adventurous favorites, whom have now become su- ars.

have Gault and Millau. Be- power, they also have a hotel restaurant guide (which sells 00 copies) and is a serious ri- f Michelin. Some say Michelin ore serious; others say Gault Millau is more fun. So people both. They also publish a thly magazine (145,000 circula- and they are about to launch a school for the new cuisine in Guadeloupe.

Angled at U.S. chefs, the school's tuition will be pegged at between $1,000 and $1,500 a week — Caribbean sun included.

But, as Millau points out, the French are not in the forefront in cashing in on French cuisine schools. Guess who's ahead? A Japanese, M. Tsuji, who opened a French cuisine school in Japan years ago, the largest of its kind with 1,500 to 2,000 pupils. "He brought over Paul Bocuse, was first with televised cooking courses and even delivered French cuisine diplomas. The nerve!" Millau said.

That is not all. Tsuji, who has bought a chateau, no less, in the Beaujolais country, is going to have a French cuisine school here for more sophisticated and no doubt well-heeled Japanese chefs.

But if Gault and Millau have done well (Time magazine features them on its cover this week), they, in turn, are only a fraction of the enormous business being conducted in the world under the French cuisine label. For French chefs, once red-cheeked and hot-tempered artisans who rarely traveled far from their stoves, are now world stars with accolades from millionaires and heads of state, magazine covers and prime television time.

Names Sold

For one thing, almost every well known chef in France has sold his name to the industry. But let's take the most famous, Paul Bocuse whose truffled consomme won him the Legion of Honor. He rated a Newsweek cover — and right after that, sold 2 million bottles of wine, for he also sells wines.

That superstar is also a super businessman who has put his name on a number of products, which he

Christian Millau (left) and Henri Gault.

claims are selected, made and distributed under his control. Those products are on sale all over the world in prestige stores from Berlin to Tokyo. He is also a restaurant consultant with clients in Tokyo, Osaka and Munich. Last but not least, his cookbook, "La Cuisine du Marche" was translated into 10 languages and sold half a million copies in 15 countries.

As for Roger Verge (he owns Le Moulin de Mougins) he, too, has a boutique where he sells his own products and wines while his wife has opened an antique store stocked with dishes, glasses, pots and pans and furniture. His book, "Ma Cuisine du soleil," will come out in the United States in October and in Germany in May.

Verge is also a consultant with clients in Denmark and Brazil and has an industrial connection in Japan "where a factory manufactures under our names sauces, soups, mustards and so on." With nostalgia for the early days of his career, and a sharp business eye on a lower-priced market, he opened a second restaurant where people can eat for 150 francs (instead of the 300 francs one most likely has to figure on).

Yet, he figures that his restaurants still represent 70 percent of his business, his royalties 30 percent. "I'd like to make it 50-50," he said.

When it comes to Gaston Lenotre, all you can say is that money talks. A former *patissier* turned caterer, Lenotre's official figures for 1978 are the following: 92.6 million French francs ($23 million). He started with 12 employees in 1957, now has 487, of which 48 are at the Pre Catelan, a restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne he took over four years ago.

He runs eight boutiques, including one in Berlin and one in Tokyo. His catering, handled by 14 commercial experts, can serve parties ranging from 20 to 2,000. In his Ecole Lenotre, which he is now moving to a new location in Plaisir, he has already trained more than 2,500 food pros. He has all kinds of awards, including the Grand Prix de la Reconnaissance de la Patisserie Confiserie Europeenne.

At Pre Catelan; Lenotre, in a navy pinstriped suit, handles a phone call to Tokyo from his table laden with 12 kinds of pastries (which he has just been testing with friends Verge and Bocuse) with all the air of Napoleon ruling the world. Not bad for a little artisan who started from Pont Audemer, a small village in Normandy, where he bought a pastry shop in 1947.

Films in Paris

Stallone's 'Rocky II' Is Hardly a Knockout

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 12 (IHT) — If you are an active moviegoer you must often have the distinct impression that what you are seeing you have seen before, probably more than once. Scenarios these days resemble one another almost as exactingly as the plots of Restoration comedies. To disguise the fact there is a juggling of the assignments of popular stars.

This week the dependency on tried ideas is flagrantly exposed. We are confronted with no less than four attempts to rebake box-office hits. Not one is a remake; all are continuations of the originals administered blood-transfusions from their forerunners.

"Rocky II" (at the Studio Medicis, the Mercury and the Odeon in English) has been written, directed and acted in by Sylvester Stallone after "Rocky I" won three Oscars and was voted the best film of 1977.

Part Two trails the dim-witted, good-natured boxer who has retired after a dubious referee decision. Failing to find profitable employment and obliged to support a wife and baby, he is forced to re-enter his old profession despite dangerous injury to his right eye.

It was Voltaire's contention that the secret of being boring is to tell all and Stallone as scenarist provides an overwhelming fund of information about Rocky's setbacks, miseries, home life and dilemmas. This interminable buildup has a *truthful ring and one suspects that* this story has been lived, but it fails to take on life in its retelling. It is only when Rocky is again in the ring, battling desperately for the title, that the film gains firm hold. One can almost smell the whizzing leather in the exciting sequences of the climax, but what goes before is an awkward effort to plumb the psychology of a pugilist.

Stallone's long introduction of

Sylvester Stallone tries a rematch but it's a boring battle.

his Rocky has convincing background: the ex-boxer's try at television publicity, his meat-market chores and his humiliating service in a sleazy training gym where he was once king. The writer-director-actor gives us the scene in full, but allows only a surface glance at the man, who remains throughout an inarticulate, though likeable, moron with a gasping voice. He cannot explain the troubled boxer's attitude as, say, Hemingway did in his fight stories in a few, stark lines or as Jim Tully did in his novel, "The Bruiser," inspired in part by Dempsey's career.

The fascinating schizophrenia of a pugilist was interestingly depicted many years ago in a movie, "Knockout Reilly," which showed the awakening of the killer instinct in a boxer once he enters into combat. Rocky can throw the mighty punches and has a hard existence, but what he thinks — if he thinks — *is left to our imaginations.*

Stallone looks the part, Talia Shire is his timid wife, Carl Weathers is his blustering black rival and Burgess Meredith his tough but helpful trainer.

* * *

"Butch and Sundance: The Early Years" (at the Biarritz, the Quintette and the 7 Parnassiens in English) is a sequel to the George Roy Hill saga of the clownish roughneck duo cutting-up on the open spaces of the Old West. There are road-company replacements for Paul Newman and Robert Redford and Richard Lester substitutes as director for Hill. Its daredevil antics, its jocosities, its performance and its mise-en-scene are carbon copies of those of the initial version. In it the third-rate struggles in vain to be second-rate.

* * *

"Cocktail molotov" (at the Berlitz, the Quartier Latin and the Gaumont Colisee), despite its explosive title, is another dud. Diane Kurys who made "Diabolo Menthe," an autobiographical account of her school days, here takes her heroine, arrived at 18, on a pointless hitchhiking journey through France in May, 1968. Miss Kurys has tried to set the electricity of that period zinging again, but the result is a total blackout. Her scenario, and its interpretation and treatment, are amateurishly trying and feeble. It is a fatiguing session that makes one *ponder the credulity of producers.*

* * *

"More American Graffiti" (at the Balzac, the Marignan Concorde and the St-Michel in English) carries some of the youngsters seen in the first installment into the mid-1960s. The split-screen to rock accompaniment is utilized for lengthy passages to show simultaneously Vietnam warfare and the student protest demonstrations on the home front being charged by the police. The film has not the freshness of its ancestor and its approach smacks of the sick '60s, bestowing upon it a period-piece air. It has a few telling moments, but, despite its agitated technique, it dances on exhausted ground.

* * *

Getting off the sequel kick, **"Mamito"** (at the Moulin Rouge and Clef in Creole, with French subtitles) by Christian Lara whose "Coco la Fleur" surprised us with its fresh, exotic flavor, has more surprises.

Set in Guadeloupe, it portrays with airy *nonchalance the generation* gap and race conflict. There are several droll interludes — that in which a native, disguised as a Rastafarian believer from Jamaica, steals from the church alms box and tries to justify the theft by promising the Madonna statue a cut of his winnings in a crap game. The central figure is a grandmother whose naivety and courage are movingly conveyed by Lucrece Saintol.

Letter From Chongqing

hina: Construction and True Believers

By Fox Butterfield

HONGQING, China (NYT) — They are pulling down Chiang shek's wartime presidential lquarters here to make room for sing for workers.

was from this oddly formed, al- t medieval-looking city nestled great stone cliffs above the gtze in the southwest that Gen- issimo Chiang presided over ionalist China's resistance, and a disintegration, during World r II. In those days the Ameri- who came here to help the Na- alists and suffer through Japa- bombing and the dank, foggy ers spelled it "Chungking."

ow that the Communists have ed the use of the phonetic al- et known as Pinyin it is spelled ongqing." Either way it is a city r construction. On virtually y street that wanders up and n Chongqing's maze of hills buildings are going up, most of simple, boxy apartment hous-

r over a decade after the start ao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolu- in 1966, Chongqing, like other , was thrown into administra- paralysis. The population of unding Sichuan province, at million China's largest, climbed s much as 3 percent a year, but ew housing was built.

ow the province government, r a strong local Communist y leader, Zhao Ziyang, is trying ake up for the lost years. With ridge spanning the muddy gtze largely complete, residents, ting under their loads, will be able to avoid going down *treds of stone steps to the river-* to cross by ferryboat.

enches are being dug for pipes rry some of Sichuan's recently vered reserves of natural gas, h officials here put at 225 bil- cubic feet. All cooking has had done on tiny stoves that burn lery coal, adding to the miasma hangs over the city of 2 million nter.

ficials are also working to rem- breakdown in the food supply region long known as the na- l granary. The situation was so hat until recently meals at the gn Languages Institute con- l of rice gruel and steamed for breakfast, rice and a vege- for lunch and more gruel and for dinner. *Each department* o eat in its own cafeteria.

New York Times

Now that the peasants, offered extra incentives, have begun to produce more again, the school authorities have decided on competition between dining rooms. Students can eat wherever they please, and the cafeteria that gets the most patrons earns a cash bonus. Suddenly, a European teacher reports, meat has reappeared.

* * *

In the higher hills above Chongqing is a special zone of nine square miles housing an assortment of buildings. During the war it was surrounded by electrified wire and strictly off limits; a group of students who accidentally blundered in were imprisoned and beaten, it is said. The buildings were used by what was known as the Sino-American Cooperative Organization, which was so clandestine that few Americans in China at the time heard of its existence.

The Communists are not reluctant to disclose what they say it was — a concentration camp where, they insist, U.S. agents helped General Chiang's secret policemen torture and kill communists. According to an exhibit, more than 2,000 U.S. agents worked in 20 jails. A guide said it would be impossible to count how many people were killed; one enlarged photograph shows 94 bodies found in a prison after the Communist victory in 1949.

Another large photo purports to show a senior U.S. official "signing the agreement on the establishment of the Sino-American Cooperative Center." Next to him is Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek. The guide identifies the official as Henry Luce, publisher of *Time* and *Life* magazines. Asked what he would be doing setting up a concentration camp, the guide replies, "He was President Roosevelt's special representative."

The Chinese Communists may have forgotten that Mr. Luce, who was born in China and was the Chiangs' staunchest backer in the United States, detested President Roosevelt and that his only wartime visit to Chongqing was in 1941, a year before the center started.

According to a book published last year, "The U.S. Crusade in China," by Michael Schaller, the project was the brainchild of a Navy officer, Milton Miles, who had been sent to Chongqing to prepare for U.S. landings on the coast. In a war theater run by the Army and the airmen, he had little to do and became friendly with General Chiang's secret police chief, Dai Li. An avowed anti-Communist, Mr. Miles began by supplying the Nationalist police with arms and counterinsurgency training. He later boasted to friends that he had taken part in trials during which Communists were buried alive.

In 1945, when the theater commander, Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, ordered an investigation into the involvement of Americans in the center's activities, all that could be proved was that arms were supplied to the Chinese Nationalists functioning there. The investigators said there was no conclusive evidence that Americans had participated in anti-Communist operations. Clearly the Communists do not agree.

* * *

On the road to Chongqing is a Buddhist shrine. The Buddha that once sanctified the spot was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, when the young militants known as Red Guards sought to extirpate religion.

In December, teachers at the language institute report, an elderly woman had a vision that if she went there and prayed she would be cured of an illness. She went and a package of medicine appeared before her. A miracle, people said. As the news spread thousands flocked there to pray. An entire class at the institute went just before an examination, and even some soldiers were glimpsed offering devotions.

There was a catch. Only if you were a true believer, the people said, would your prayers be answered. A young woman from the school found that all she had was dirt on her knees. "It means I am not a believer," she told friends with a laugh.

Chemical Check

Edison's Lab Is Closed

EST ORANGE, N.J. (AP) — The National Park Service has closed the lab of inventor Thomas Alva Edison while it checks the condi- of about 5,000 chemicals that date back to at least 1931, the year the tor died, authorities say.

k Service administrative officer Ray Kremer says some of the chemi- nay have evolved into unstable compounds by reacting over the years heir containers, impurities in the samples or even the air.

e don't know for sure how many, if any, could be dangerous," er said. "There may not be that many, but if there was an accident, it l be dangerous."

k officials have closed only the chemical lab — not the entire Edison nal Historic Site, which attracts more than 55,000 visitors each year. ab will be closed for at least several months while every chemical is ed.

ere is no chance of a chemical compound exploding on its own, er said, but if an unstable compound were either knocked over or d abruptly, there could be an explosion.

emer said officials have records of what is supposed to be in the ands of bottles, test tubes, jars and boxes scattered throughout the ut no one knows how accurate the records are.

e have bottles labeled nitric acid and hydrochloric acid that are sup- l to be filled with water," he said, "but I'm not going to stick my in to find out."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, February 13, 1980

A Judge Remembers Nazis

"If we did not have these trials," said the German traveling to Cologne, "then foreigners might forget the Nazis." That quotation could mean either that it would be good for foreigners to forget the Nazis or that it would be bad. In context, it meant the former. What a pity that there are still Germans who think that foreigners, not to mention Germans, should forget the Nazis. If ever there was a lesson of history that should not be forgotten, it was that one. Therefore the verdict of Judge Heinz Fassbender, who Monday sentenced three former Nazi officials in France to prison terms, serves not only to punish the guilty, but to remind that the Holocaust was made by men and nothing will prevent it from recurring except the memory of men.

Nazism is not dead. Its flame may be flickering, but any regular newspaper reader cannot help but be aware that Nazis exist in the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Austria, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and elsewhere. There are the old ones, who practiced their poisonous politics under Hitler and have gone unpunished thanks to governments that have looked the other way. And the young ones, who seek to promote their barely updated version of racism and fascism. Nowhere do they constitute an imminent danger: But neither did they when they first appeared in Weimar Germany.

To a certain extent, it is only now that the real horrors of the Holocaust are beginning to be absorbed by those who were not personally touched by it. Books such as "The Destruction of the European Jews" by Raul Hilberg and the Holocaust writings of Eli Wiesel have been around for a long time, but for the most part they have been read by a rather specialized audience. Now, the television production of "Holocaust" and such books as "New Lives" by Dorothy Rabinowitz and "Le Sang de l'Espoir" by Samuel Pisar have reached and touched a much wider audience. Holocaust studies are now fairly common in universities and, in some countries, even in high schools. The distance should serve to provide historical perspective on the events of World War II, but not to make them dimmer.

Meanwhile, Judge Fassbender is to be congratulated for the way he conducted the trial of the three Germans convicted of abetting the murder of some 73,000 French Jews who died at Auschwitz. For one thing, the Cologne trial was completed in the reasonable time of three and a half months, unlike the notorious Maidanek trial in Duesseldorf, which is now in its fifth year with no sign of an end. For another, Judge Fassbender made clear that the defendants knew what they were doing and in varying degrees, as reflected in the sentences, were responsible for their acts. He also answered the complaint of the German traveler: "Some people ask if it makes sense to try people for crimes committed 40 years ago," he said. "But you can't distance yourself from them. It can always happen again, and is in some parts of the world. That is why we had this trial."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The CIA After Afghanistan

Congress is about to write its first comprehensive legislation on the CIA, and the main question is: Is the international situation now so parlous that almost anything goes in the interest of "rebuilding" this critical agency? Can the United States afford, it is also asked, either the continued exposure of "abuses" or the chilling and leaky congressional scrutiny of secret operations, or an excessively fastidious concern for individual civil liberties at the expense of national security?

These are the questions that arise when you consider the legislation at hand — a bill, introduced by Sen. Daniel Moynihan, that would relieve the CIA of certain inhibitions that were imposed on it piecemeal in recent years; a Senate Intelligence Committee bill providing a first charter, or legislative mandate, for the CIA, and the administration's hedged approach lying somewhat between the approaches embodied in those two bills.

* * *

The first thing to be said is that the age of CIA exposes seems to be over. Whether or not many past embarrassments remain to be revealed, potential new ones are not being generated at the old rate. There also is no get-the-CIA spirit in the air. On the contrary — this already is the age of CIA rebuilding.

Again, none of the various legislative approaches touches what the CIA is mostly about: strong analysis. Our impression is that the analysis of troubled scenes that the agency has produced for presidents in recent years has not been good enough. Nothing in the proposed legislation would make it better. Only the president can do that — by the way he runs the agency. Moreover, nothing would affect the collection or use of what is and will unquestionably remain the main kind of intelligence that the U.S. intelligence community collects: information on Soviet strategic and military developments gathered by satellites and various electronic means.

That brings us to the relatively modest domain touched by the new bills. Most of what is in them comes down to the two considerations: Who needs to know what, and when?

The Senate Intelligence Committee is demanding "full access" to all CIA files, including advance word on covert operations, on grounds that responsible oversight can be ensured in no other way. Theoretically, we agree. The question for the committee, however, is how it can guarantee that this sort of oversight will not compromise or chill executive deliberations and operations. It is all very well to argue that the more you need to conduct covert operations, then the more useful it is to have legislators checking the plans and sharing the responsibility. But is the Congress secure?

Part of the answer lies in the committee's readiness to reduce from eight to two, as the administration wants, the number of committees that have to be told of secret operations. Another part is to relieve the CIA of having to make operational material public under the Freedom of Information Act. Yet another part is, with special care, to enact penalties on those who divulge the names of agents. But it still remains for the Senate and House committees, which would share the oversight, to make the case for their own competence and discretion. Are their security procedures really adequate? Would a senator whose advice to forgo a certain operation had been rejected hold his tongue?

Would the legislating of detailed civil-liberties protections crimp operations unacceptably? There should be a limit to the agonizing. It is instructive to recall that just a few years ago the topical question was whether CIA operations themselves had not crimped civil liberties unacceptably. Perhaps the best idea is not to get too specific on the protection of liberties in areas where there is serious dispute. Would-be protectors might consider that, in the present climate, an attempt to get specific could work the other way around and result in removal, not reinforcement, of the right at stake. If protections are to be kept general, however, that is all the more reason for the oversight committees to have access to all the information they would need in order to know whether the line was being crossed.

It is time to stop thinking of a CIA charter as an attack on the value of intelligence or as an instrument of congressional revenge — or, for that matter, as a solution to the real problem of weak analysis. There should be no quibbling over the desirability of running intelligence as other official activities are run: on the basis of authority granted by law, and with an accepted procedure for reviewing how that authority is exercised. That the secret nature of much intelligence work requires a special dispensation goes without saying. But the executive branch and Congress have already worked out much of that dispensation. They should finish the job.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Misgivings on the Gandhis

Misgivings are bound to arise at the reappearance of various dubious figures from Mrs. Gandhi's old "kitchen cabinet." For example, her son Sanjay's unfortunate propensity for mixing politics profitably with business should really have restrained his mother from ever letting him back near the levers of power.

India has many problems, not least the plight of a rural population constantly on the verge of starvation. These problems make it all the more reprehensible that the power conferred by the electorate should be wielded by individuals whose past rules out public confidence in them — the more so since Mrs. Gandhi always claimed to be unaware of the abuses that went on under her previous regime.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

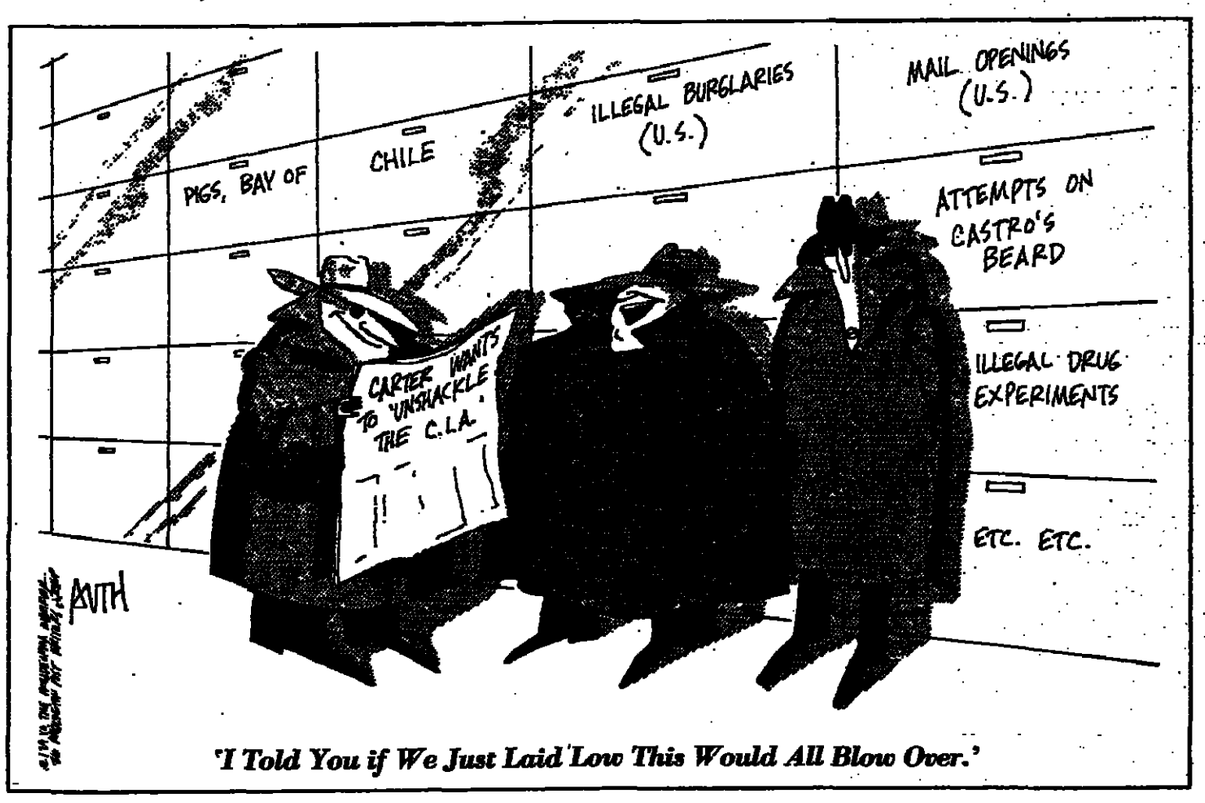
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 13, 1905

PARIS — M. Jacques Faure, who left the Crystal Palace in London last Saturday in his balloon, the Aero-Club II, has accomplished one of the most remarkable feats of aerial navigation. He traveled from London to the gates of Paris in six hours. "I had no intention," said Faure, "of going from London to Paris, my purpose being merely to cross the Channel. But the conditions of wind and weather were so favorable that I continued the voyage after the crossing. Suddenly we saw an immense blaze of light looming up on the horizon. It was too early for dawn, and it could only be Paris. We might have landed in the very center had I not considered it too dangerous."

Fifty Years Ago
February 13, 1930

LONDON — The heads of the Church of England have followed the Pope in protesting against Russian persecution of religion and in setting aside a day for special intercession for the victims of Soviet regulations. Dr. Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, in addressing a convocation at Westminster today, described the events in Russia as "a record almost unparalleled in the pitiful history of religious persecution." He proposed a resolution, adopted at the meeting, requesting the British Government to seek to influence the Soviets with a view to restraining them from hostile action directed against Christians and members of other religious bodies.



'I Told You if We Just Laid Low This Would All Blow Over.'

An Old Idea for NATO's New Problems

By C.L. Sulzberger

MUNICH — Two basic analyses emerged at a meeting here this week of NATO ministers, commanders, diplomats and politicians: (1) that the Soviet Union had spent enormously more than the United States on military capacities during the past decade, thus gaining a perceptible edge, and (2) that the greatest dangers now facing the West lie in the areas of vital interests such as the petroleum-producing region and the sea-lanes leading from it, rather than the defensive arc in Europe.

There seemed general agreement that both the United States and its main continental allies recognized they were in no position to go to war over the Afghanistan aggression, which is outside the NATO area, and that therefore, despite protestations, they must accept it. The biggest danger was seen as an almost inevitable future Soviet attack in the Middle East.

Disastrous Decade

There was accord on the need to warn against such a grab — or, if it is indeed attempted, to marshal common action against it. But when it reached the specific point of what to do, the argument dissolved.

The last decade has been disastrous for NATO, because of slackness. It has seen its war-making superiority become an inferiority. The alliance was reminded of its inability to intervene globally, and this failure to act was underscored by Afghanistan.

As the Russians have gained bases in Vietnam and Africa, the North Atlantic allies have lost other bases. During the past decade the Russians have spent 80 percent more on armed forces than the United States — an estimated $240 billion, equaling the cost to Washington of the Vietnam War.

The global power balance has shifted dramatically as distant, non-NATO areas came under Moscow's influence, largely because of the collapse of U.S. morale and leadership resulting from the costly Southeast Asian debacle.

The margin of allied error has vanished, and the Russians have brand new options. It is axiomatic that there will be major new crises. The U.S. nuclear deterrent has lost its edge, and the Russians have built a first-class blue-water navy.

Military Service

Today, indeed, the United States no longer has the strength to implement its downward-revised strategy of fighting one-and-a-half wars simultaneously. U.S. allies say the United States has to spend more and reintroduce compulsory military service. The United States says that is politically unpopular, and the allies should build greater strength to help the United States. They say in turn that this is politically unpopular.

The United States promises to raise defense obligations almost to 5 percent annually, and some European partners reflect similar pledges, but with more doubts — above all, lagging West Germany. Too many Europeans still take refuge behind the slogan "There is no alternative to detente," and fail to recognize that detente is geographically indivisible.

Thus there is a perceptible difference in trans-Atlantic attitudes — above all between the United States, France and West Germany. This suits Moscow's primordial aim to diminish the U.S. role in Europe. Meanwhile, the Kremlin pursues its other aim of menacing Western access to raw materials from the Middle East and Africa.

De facto, NATO is already extended beyond its geographical limits as fixed in the North Atlantic Treaty and is now committed to defend its vital interests worldwide. These include access to energy and basic ores.

Ottawa Agreement

As long ago as 1974, before the Angola crisis, such a commitment was foreseen by the little-known Ottawa Agreement of alliance foreign ministers, which stipulated that the partners could agree on extending areas of strategic concern outside Atlantic treaty restrictions. So far the problem is being faced only on a pragmatic and ad hoc basis.

But it is time to revive the idea of French President de Gaulle, rejected out of hand by President Eisenhower near the end of his term, for a NATO *directoire* to handle situations outside the alliance area. De Gaulle wanted the United States, Britain and France to be members. However, it was widely recognized even then that West Germany would have to be included, and some statesmen contemplated an arrangement like the United Nations Security Council, including four permanent members plus rotating annual members.

The point is that there must be an institutionalized arrangement to deal with emergencies beyond the mapped limits of NATO. It is not a question of formally altering the alliance's bounds, but of facilitating speedy action when that becomes necessary, as was foreseen in 1974.

It was then idiotic to ignore de Gaulle's idea, which foresaw the distant location of future international crises. Moreover, the mere fact that the formula might now be accepted long after his death could conceivably encourage the French to tighten their NATO ties, which de Gaulle was responsible for loosening after his concept was spurned.

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Energy Still the Issue in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Nothing so frustrates — in fact, nothing so infuriates — the Carter administration as the charge that while the president talks tough on energy, he has not taken the politically courageous measures necessary to force a reduction in energy consumption.

Carter has, in fact, balked at any of the possible solutions of the immediate energy problem, including higher gasoline taxes, gasoline rationing, import fees, or import ceilings sufficiently restrictive to have a real impact.

On the other hand, Sen. Kennedy has put forward a comprehensive and cohesive set of energy proposals. And whether one agrees with them in whole or in part or not at all, they deserve serious consideration. Yet the tendency of the administration has been to brush off the Kennedy program as wholly political, while offering no alternatives of its own.

There is almost nothing that Carter or Kennedy or any of the other candidates will be saying over the next few months that does not have a political meaning. But that is the name of the process in this country. Kennedy is doubtless performing a valuable service by outlining not only specific energy proposals, but a detailed, serious and valid criticism of Carter's performance in managing the economy.

For Carter to turn all of Kennedy's proposals aside may look to the White House pols like good short-term strategy. So long as Iran and Russia can be kept on everyone's minds, economic issues take second place. But at a time when a leading member of his own administration says that largely because of energy, "the prospects for the world's economy as we enter a new decade are stark and sobering," Carter owes Americans something better than the do-nothing posture reflected in *his own budget message and economic report.*

White House aide Stuart Eizenstat, in a conversation with this reporter, strongly defended the president's failure to boost gasoline taxes or to tighten up on import quotas in an effort to cut the country's dependence on OPEC. "It doesn't make sense unless it's done on a multilateral basis, because all we'd be doing acting alone is to reduce our consumption of oil while others stockpile it. That's what happened last year," Eizenstat said.

Import Ceiling

The ceiling that Carter set for oil imports this year — 8.2 million barrels a day — is substantially higher than the actual import level in 1979. Privately, administration officials admit that this is "clearly too high." They say that at an international energy meeting on March 24, the United States will seek joint action with other major importing countries to force that figure down.

The goal, it was learned, will be to get an import reduction of an additional 1 million barrels a day, to be shared by the major Western industrial countries. But against OPEC exports averaging 30 million barrels a day, this seems almost a meaningless gesture.

As for a 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax or gasoline rationing, Eizenstat pleads that Carter cannot act unless Congress gives some sign of real interest in either proposal. But it is evident that Carter himself has no enthusiasm for a gasoline tax, because of its inflationary impact. And as for rationing, Carter rejects it because of the enormous bureaucracy he fears it would entail.

"Rationing as a way to restrain demand won't work except in a time of war, or when there is a major interruption to supply," Eizenstat insisted. "It's a hell of a lot easier for a candidate to call for gas rationing than it is for the president," he added. Eizenstat fears that Carter would risk a blow to presidential prestige if he called for strict gasoline rationing and were rebuffed by Congress.

Leadership

But that is what a president is supposed to do — show some leadership by putting his prestige on the line, especially when the country has rallied around him during a time of international tension. Carter has now left it to Kennedy to lay out a specific energy conservation program, while he stays securely in the Rose Garden.

Kennedy's program starts with gasoline rationing to save 1.7 million barrels a day over a three-year period, rather than resort to gasoline taxes or import fees that he says would hit hardest at low-income persons.

But we must go one route or the other — and the president cannot bring himself to fight for either approach.

Gasoline rationing and wage-price controls have now also been endorsed by economist Barry Bosworth, Carter's former guidelines administrator. There is considerable sentiment for both of these mandatory measures among businessmen and the general public. The solutions are drastic, but so are the problems in this present crisis. President Carter's only response, unhappily, is to let the economy drift.

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Letters

Olympic Pastimes

Sulking children often taunt, "We won't play in your yard anymore," but imagine them adding, "until you stop shooting other children in their back yards." Those recommending a boycott of the Olympics in Moscow appear as so many sulking children.

The solution should be in an affirmative response, a display of willingness to participate. In the spirit of international sportsmanship — but in keeping with popular pastimes — competitive events should be revised to include tank shell lobbing, helicopter gunship matches, Cruise missile races, Third World village razing, population starve-outs, diplomat shoots and various competitions in terrorist techniques.

Russia might think twice about being the host nation, but it just might appeal to them as a showcase for the most noteworthy export products of their political system.

FRED O'MALLEY.

Athens.

Marxist Label

William F. Buckley Jr. brought himself to the threshold of a brilliant idea only, with uncanny skill, to fumble it in his column "A Time to Bury Marxism" (IHT, Feb. 1).

If it is true that simply by calling himself a Marxist, a political leader becomes blessed around the world among the cynical and ignorant; if, by so calling oneself, "the propaganda war is half-won," then why don't the U.S. leaders follow suit? Better to have the cynical and ignorant on your side than against, other things being equal. For sheer weight of numbers, the ignorant have it over the rest, with the cynical not so far behind and gaining ground.

Marx's revolution was to have taken place in a ripe capitalist society. Lenin's revolution took place in no such circumstances. Why, then, do the Western nations so easily concede the designation "Marxist" to the Soviet Union?

If "Marxist" has become a purely honorific term — and to a large extent it has — why not grab it for oneself and accept the good will that, according to Buckley, such a large proportion of the world's population are so willing to extend?

RANDAL MARLIN.

Bordeaux.

Banks in Moscow

Referring to the International Herald Tribune's report of Feb. 7 on the Europeans' unwillingness to back trade sanctions against the Soviet Union, we should like to point out that Commerzbank was not the first but only the third German bank to open a representative office in Moscow. We should also like to stress that the views on German industry's attitude towards doing business with Russia, cited to be those of Commerzbank, were not intended to reflect our own judgment but just to summarize the general opinion as mirrored of late in the German press, especially in a recent article in Der Spiegel.

LIANE LAUNHARDT.

Frankurt.

Editor's note: The information that Commerzbank was the first West German bank to open an office in Moscow came from Commerzbank itself.

Equatorial Guinea

I read David Lamb's article on Equatorial Guinea (IHT, Jan. 28) with some surprise. For the last two years, I have had the opportunity of following events in this relatively little known African country, and what Mr. Lamb mentions is not new. Things have been like that for the last ten years. The only difference is that under Macias, they were hushed up, whereas now they serve to divert attention from new problems.

It is not correct to talk about the Fangs killing the Bubis. In Equatorial Guinea, the problem is not one of ethnic conflict, but rather of fascism. In fact there are five ethnic groups, all of which suffered under Macias, and continue to suffer under his cousin.

PATRICIA BELL.

Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Democrats Take Time To Think

By David S. Broder

AUGUSTA, Maine — The people of Maine, like the residents of Iowa before them, have turned out in record numbers and used the unfamiliar mechanism of the party caucus to give an important direction to the 1980 presidential campaign.

The Maine message is a bit different from that of Iowa — but an equally important one in the unfolding process of picking the next president. In Iowa, the Democrats overwhelmingly demonstrated their respect and support for the efforts that President Carter has made in the twin crises of Iran and Afghanistan. And Republicans told their presumed front-runner, Ronald Reagan, that he would have to campaign if he wanted their support.

Muted Victory

In Maine, the Democrats at their caucuses Sunday did not repudiate Carter. But by dividing the majority of their votes between challenger Ted Kennedy and Jerry Brown, they signaled a desire to keep the choice open — at least until Carter ends his self-isolation in the White House and joins personally in the debate on his record.

The celebration of the Carter victory here was as muted as it had been exuberant in Iowa. Press Secretary Jody Powell made the obvious — and appropriate — point that in 1980, as in 1976, Carter has won two out of his first two contests, and that is the formula for success.

But the Carter people really believed they could break Kennedy back here, and that they did not do. On the eve of the voting, the fear of a debacle was so strong in the Kennedy camp that several of the young staff members met with Joseph Kennedy Jr. to plot how they could keep the campaign going as an anti-Carter guerrilla operation if, as they thought likely, some of the older Kennedy strategists threw in the towel when they saw the Maine returns.

There was good reason for Carter's optimism and Kennedy's apprehension. The mixture of patriotism and patronage that worked so well for Carter in Iowa seemed to be evoking a similar response here. Reporters found far more overt anti-Kennedy sentiment — fueled by the widely discussed Reader's Digest report on Chappaquiddick — here than in Iowa.

Some of those anti-Kennedy voters were present at the caucuses. But many of them apparently were not so concerned about "that man" becoming president that they would give up a pleasant afternoon to stand in judgment on him in their high school gymnasiums. Instead, what emerged from the Maine caucuses was the first clear outline of a potentially successful anti-Carter coalition.

Brown for the first time this year showed that he could master the lightning-strike tactics he used also in his late-starting 1976 bid. In 10 days of campaigning, he won about one-seventh of the vote, largely by targeting on the anti-nuclear and anti-draft sentiments of the environmentalists and the young.

Kennedy had a broader coalition, winning support from students, city dwellers and the poor. The senator's opposition to Carter's proposal for resumption of draft registration was the key to recruiting the 1,000 young volunteers who flooded the precincts in the final days of the campaign. Kennedy won virtually every city in this largely rural state.

Young, Poor

Those of his supporters who were not young were generally poor. "He's going to look out for the poor people," said a gray-haired woman wearing a Kennedy button at the Augusta caucus. "I worked 48 years in the mills, and I get a [Social Security] check for $268 a month. Last month I paid $185 for heating oil. How can you live like that?"

A bread salesman who was also there to support Kennedy said he liked the senator's proposal for wage and price controls, which Vice President Mondale had told Maine voters was nothing but "a campaign gimmick."

"I'm sick and tired of this inflation," the salesman said. "When the oil goes up, the bread goes up, and nobody can afford to buy it. I don't know what Kennedy can do, but it can't get any worse. I'd like to see a change."

Because a slim majority of the Maine Democrats voted for the candidates of change — and opposition — renomination is not quite so securely in Carter's grasp as it appeared a week ago. The doubts about Kennedy seem undiminished, but the Democrats wisely want to give themselves more time to consider both Carter and his challengers.

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ef Rival ds 25% ConsGold

-American Acts ugh De Beers

ON, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — rld's biggest gold mining Anglo-American of South as secretly bought a major a chief rival, the British- nsolidated Gold Fields. ove, likely to bring political nmercial repercussions in and South Africa, was con- oday by Anglo-American. l it and an associate compa- Beers Consolidated Mines, ctive control of 25 percent d Fields' shares followed of secret buying. The pur- are estimated to have cost £150 million.

had been growing mystery buying, with Gold Fields, a surreptitious takeover, he Department of Trade to ate.

o-American today said it rs its stake a "strategic hold- Gold Fields spokesman said. American also announced was not seeking to change ntrol or management of the ny.

een them, the two mining control around 43 percent of st's gold production.

o-American gave no further out its motives. But analysts appeared the company was o strengthen its hand against or Afrikaner mining interests h Africa.

e confusion surrounding the ses, it still appeared possible Afrikaner group might also een trying to buy Gold Fields and that Anglo-American en carrying out a blocking analysts said. But this theory not be confirmed.

l Fields has been aware since ber that an unknown foreign or buyers was snapping up its But because of limits on hare-dealing rules, it was not force disclosure of who was g the purchases.

ar as is known, all other share s in Gold Fields hold only stakes. Anglo-American may re be able to exert decisive l if it wishes, analysts said.

Department of Trade said it investigate whether Anglo- can had infringed any share g rules.

buying was carried out by ers, in which Anglo-American a 30.4-percent interest. Until De Beers held or had an op- o buy nearly 14 percent of Fields' shares.

morning, De Beers pur- another 11 percent, sending are price upwards. But De said it did not intend to ac- urther shares which would re- t to make a formal offer for d Fields' share capital.

25-percent stake acquired be divided between Anglo- can and De Beers, Anglo- can said.

arket Closed

New York Sugar, Coffee and exchange was closed Tues- observance of Lincoln's ay, as were most New York

News and Notes

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss phamaceutical group, can offer its tranquilizers, Valium and Librium, at prices it determines, the West German Federal Supreme Court has ruled, ending a six-year legal battle between the Federal Cartel Office and the Swiss firm. The Cartel Office, claiming that the company was misusing a dominant market position in its price setting for the two tanquilizers, initially decided that Hoffmann-La Roche must cut its Valium and Librium prices. That was upheld by the West Berlin State Court in August, 1978. But the Supreme Court ruled that the application of a hypothetical competitive price for tranquilizers by the Cartel Office and the State Court in their rulings was too small a basis for the original decisions. The court said such a formula could not constitute the predominant basis for the Cartel Office's decision.

* * *

Sales at Schering rose 5.3 percent to 1.42 billion Deutsche marks last year. Despite this, the West German chemical and pharmaceuticals concern has revised downward its outlook for 1979 profits. Board member Karl Otto Mittelstenscheid says that there had been a shift in the turnover structure in 1979, particularly due to unfavorable developments within the pharmaceuticals operation, and that the firm could not project "satisfactory" results as it had in a report in November. Schering's exports rose 8.6 percent while domestic turnover advanced only 0.2 percent, allowing the export share to reach 63 percent, up from 61 percent in 1978. Turnover for the group rose 22 percent to 2.7 billion DM, thanks to the inclusion of newly acquired Diamalt of Munich and Sherex Chemical Co. of the United States.

* * *

Citibank has received approval from the Federal Reserve Board to open limited-service branches in 10 U.S. cities — Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston and Atlanta. The branches, operating through a Miami-based Citibank subsidiary, will provide a full range of international banking services but will not be permitted to engage in domestic activities. The new branches are actual banks that may accept deposits from the public. All deposits accepted and loans extended, however, will have to be directly tied to international business. Formation of the branches was made possible last year when the Fed liberalized its regulations. In face of strong protests from many banks around the country, the Fed backed down from a second proposal that would have greatly expanded the powers of such branches and would have allowed them to provide domestic as well as international services to companies engaged primarily in international business.

* * *

Hill & Knowlton, the public relations firm, has agreed in principle to being acquired by J. Walter Thompson Co., one of the biggest U.S. advertising agencies, for about $28 million in cash and stock. The acquisition will be by a new holding company to be created by the advertising agency, called JWT Group Inc. Hill & Knowlton shareholders may receive either JWT stock or a combination of cash and stock. Hill & Knowlton, which has 37 offices in 17 countries, will continue to operate autonomously under its present management and President Loet Velmans will become a member of the JWT Group board.

* * *

Air Liquide, a leading world producer of industrial gases, expects to post a 15-percent increase in sales and earnings this year and is likely to distribute a free scrip on 1979 results plus a "normal" dividend payout.

Japan Prices Rise 19.3% During Year

Wholesale Increase Sharpest Since 1974

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — Japan's wholesale prices rose a sharp 2.1 percent in January from December and surged 19.3 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan reported today.

The report prompted some price-related measures by the government and increased speculation that the central bank may raise the discount rate again to cool the economy.

The central bank said the wholesale price index in January rose to 124 percent of its 1975 base following a 1.8-percent monthly rise and a 17.5-percent year-on-year increase in December.

January's month-to-month increase was the sharpest since the 3.9-percent rise in February, 1974, and the year-to-year rise was the steepest since November, 1974's 25.1-percent surge.

Domestic Causes

Bank of Japan officials noted that the price push shifted in January from external causes to domestic products, influenced by previous overseas price increase. The central bank said domestic products accounted for 1.2 percentage points of the increase. Recently, spiraling prices of oil and non-ferrous metals were mainly responsible for the rapid run-up in wholesale prices.

Officials also said that the prices of oil, coal and their products rose 5.9 percent from December, accounting for 0.8 percentage point of January's increase.

Nonferrous metals prices rose 14.3 percent from the preceding month, primarily reflecting the boost in the prices in overseas commodity markets, officials said.

They predicted that the continuously rising oil prices and accumulated effects of the metal price increases will drive up domestic prices further in months to come.

Policy Shift

Analysts said this gives rise to the possibility that the Bank of Japan may have to boost the bank rate, now at 6¼ percent. They said another boost is apparently needed to prevent the wholesale price rise from pushing up retail prices, which have remained relatively stable.

Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Mayekawa until recently maintained that a discount rate boost could not be expected any time soon. But his recent remarks indicate a possible shift. At a news conference last week, for instance, he said the government should cope more cautiously with prices, a statement widely taken here to mean that the bank may have begun considering a bank rate boost.

As wholesale prices rise, there has been an increasing number of applications to raise charges from major electric-power and gas companies as well as from steel producers and government-run railways.

After today's report, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira met with Mr. Mayekawa and Cabinet ministers involved in shaping economic policy and agreed to screen electricity and gas rate-increase applications, to place prices of industrial products under closer surveillance and to try to increase supplies of vegetables — one of the products responsible for January's rise.

Mr. Mayekawa told the meeting that money supply has been increasing only gradually and that credit has been kept tight. The Bank of Japan, in addition to boosting the bank rate three times last year, has kept a ceiling on the pace of increase in commercial bank lendings.

Swiss Prices Rise 7%

BERN, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — Swiss wholesale prices rose a sharp 0.7 percent in January and were up 7 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office said today. It blamed sharply higher prices for metals and energy products. The January index (1963 equals 100) stood at 152.0, up from 151.9 in December and 143.0 in January, 1979.

U.S. Energy Options — Just Hot Air

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — U.S. business has dozens of remedies for the energy shortage expected during this decade. There's just one hitch: the remedies are not likely to make much difference.

Some companies are burning more coal, others are boring into the earth's crust to tap geothermal energy, or are putting propane tanks on their cars and trucks and trying electric vehicles. And all kinds of businesses plan to generate their own electric power using trash, waterfalls, windmills and the sun.

Such efforts, however, are not likely to add up to a whole lot of energy. Therefore, most companies will continue to consume huge amounts of the more-typical energy sources — natural gas and oil.

Most companies are resigned to rising oil and gas prices and periodic shortages. But they say that cost considerations, inconsistent policies in Washington and rapidly changing technology make it sensible to stay with oil and gas.

The outlook was decidedly more bullish a few years back. Then, energy experts liked to say that coal and nuclear power would pick up an increasing share of the energy load during the 1980s. Energy from the sun, ocean, earth's interior and hydrogen fusion were to provide a boundless power supply after the turn of the century.

But things have not turned out so neatly. Oil now supplies 47 percent of U.S. energy, gas provides just over 25 percent, and coal just under 20 percent. Hydropower and nuclear power make up most of the remaining 8 percent.

Energy experts say that the switch to coal has gone much slower than anticipated. The accident at Three Mile Island was a major setback to nuclear power. The result, they say, is that nuclear power and coal each may pick up about five percentage points during the decade, but that oil and gas still will supply almost two-thirds of the nation's energy needs in 1990.

That does not mean companies are not doing anything new in the energy field. Some of the alternative energy sources will be important to individual companies, even if they do not solve the national problem. And many companies are investing billions of dollars in conservation as rising energy costs make such investments economical.

"We're. . .looking at things that wouldn't pay off before," says John Foster Jr., a vice president at TRW Inc., a diversified automatic and electronics company. "Energy conservation is going to be extremely important in the 1980s."

Some Savings

Already, companies ranging from B.F. Goodrich to the Bell System have cut energy consumption per pound of product and telephones served by more than 20 percent since 1972. Goodrich figures it saved $31 million last year.

Moreover, some of the pioneering work companies are doing with new energy sources probably will pay off 10 or 20 years hence. Engineers are especially enthusiastic about cogeneration, which uses fuel more efficiently by producing both electric power and steam for heating or industrial processing.

For now, though, most companies are sticking with the old standbys, oil and gas. "It really boils down to money," says Erwin Moats, Goodyear Tire & Rubber's corporate engineering manager. Although the cost of imported oil has risen ninefold since 1970, and increases in natural-gas prices are approaching that, their prices are still cheap relative to other sources.

Ironically, advancements in coal-burning technology also are slowing conversions.

One new approach is "fluidized bed" combustion. A mixture of pulverized coal and limestone is suspended over compressed air and a chemical reaction captures pollutants that otherwise would go out the smokestack. In another development, TRW is working on a process that turns coal into a low-grade gas and then burns the gas in an existing gas or oil boiler-system.

Some companies also prefer to stay on the sidelines until they see the outcome of an expected clash between environmentalists and coal-use advocates. These companies figure that oil shortages in the 1980s will force the government to ease air-pollution regulations.

Even if gas and oil prices skyrocket and pollution regulations are relaxed, the sheer magnitude of the task will prevent a major shift to coal during the decade. Most industrial plants, commercial buildings and production machinery were built for gas, oil and electric power. There are not enough companies that make boilers in the country to convert a major portion of these to coal in only a few years.

Cost problems also are expected to mitigate any rush into solar power, windmills and other such exotic sources, executives say. These alternative sources will be used occasionally, but typically only when the government subsidizes construction costs.

Gas Shortages

Energy planning is further complicated by uncertainty of future natural-gas supplies. Gas is relatively plentiful now, and the American Gas Association insists it will remain so, bolstered by additional supplies from Alaska, Canada, Mexico, deep drilling, coal-gasification plants and imports of liquefied natural gas.

But some industrial users note that more residential dwellings and offices are converting to gas, a worrisome trend because residential and commercial consumers have a higher priority in a supply pinch.

Dow Chemical, for example, figures that the United States is burning up a "bubble" of surplus gas arising from conservation and price-regulation changes. As a result, Dow has just completed a refinery to provide fuel oil to operate some of its chemical plants when expected gas shortages appear.

"By 1985, it may not take a severe winter to create a natural-gas shortage," frets H.E. Miller, assistant vice president at Armco.

In addition to the possible natural-gas shortages, energy planners also worry that U.S. oil output will decline during the decade. Companies figure, therefore, that natural-gas shortfalls will have to be made up with higher oil imports. Given the instability of foreign-oil supplies, that is one chilling prospect, among countless others, that confronts corporate energy planners.

Dow Nears 900 as Big Board Advances

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — Hopeful developments in the Iran crisis and a shift in leadership into glamours and blue chips pushed New York Stock Exchange prices higher today in active trading.

Analysts said traders were also encouraged when the market refused to give much ground to profit-taking that developed yesterday on fear of further Federal Reserve credit tightening.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.39 to 898.98, the high for the year, and the NYSE composite index gained 0.40 to 67.51 but declines led advances by a handful of issues as turnover slowed to about 48 million shares.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said continued detention of the U.S. hostages and Iran's demand for extradition of the deposed shah are two distinct issues.

One analyst said the developments could be a psychological factor and the lessening of tensions could reduce demand for defense issues.

But another analyst said said "everybody was looking for the market to come down hard" and the fact it did not brought more cash in from the sidelines.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported that inventories held by business rose $1.9 billion, or 0.4 percent, to a seasonally adjusted $426.29 billion in December.

Total business sales rose $2.09 billion, or 0.7 percent, to $301.35 billion in December and were up 10.6 percent from a year earlier following November's 0.1-percent gain.

Inventories amounted to 1.41 times sales in December, off from 1.42 in November but up from 1.39 in December, 1978.

Sears Roebuck, which raised the quarterly dividend to 34 cents a share, fell ⅜ to 17⅞.

Active Kaiser Steel rose 4⅝ to 37¼. Kaiser Resources Ltd., 32-percent-owned by Kaiser Steel, said it will tender for 9 million of its 27 million shares at $43 each, using cash from the sale of most of its Canadian oil and gas properties.

Late yesterday Kaiser Resources said it would sell those properties to Dome Petroleum for $Can.700 million. Dome Petroleum gained 1⅜ to 62½ on the American Exchange.

Other companies increasing quarterly dividends included J. Ray McDermott to 35 cents a share, H.H. Robertson to 55 cents and Brunswick to 22½ cents, Cleveland Trust Realty to 7, First National Cincinatti to 55, Hiram Walker to 35, International Paper to 60, Lake Ontario Cement (semiannual) to 22½, McNeil Corp. to 22½, Mine Safety Appl to 26, Pay-N-Save to 21½, Trust Co. of Georgia to 45 and Woods Petroleum, which also split 2-for-1, to 16.

Caution Advised on Machine-Tool Stocks

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — Machine-tool makers outstripped the more glamorous groups such as casino, defense and oil stocks last year, with the price of their shares scoring a sizzling 130-percent gain, followed by a further 20-percent rise in January. However, the relatively prosaic industry's shares may already have outdone themselves, some analysts say.

"Caution — that's the key word for investors in machine-tool stocks," advises Paine Webber analyst Eli Lustgarten. He concedes that everything appears to be going right for the industry but warns that its robust earnings gain may have hit a peak already.

After a moribund 10-year period ended in 1977, machine-tool companies had a resurgence in sales. Orders surged 45 percent in 1978 and 27.4 percent in 1979 to $5.32 billion. This translated into a 50-percent profit rise in 1978 and a 65-percent gain in 1979.

With the industry operating at near capacity last year, analysts estimate that backlogs increased about 47 percent to $5.16 billion, which should assure high operating levels this year.

New Elements

Sevier Bonnie Jr., analyst at Prescott, Ball & Turben, of Cleveland, expects new elements in the economy leading to the boom in demand for tools from the oil, aerospace and auto industries will protect the industry from a "free fall" when the economy turns down.

Another element favoring the industry was last year's doubling to $10 million in the congressionally set ceiling on industrial revenue bonds. "That helped companies get long-term financing at attractive rates for them to raise capacity, which generated increased spending for machinery and machine tools," Mr. Bonnie says.

Mr. Lustgarten advises that new fundamentals favoring the industry will have much of their impact only during 1982-1985. To him, a big worry is an earnings slowdown due to capacity constraints in machine tools and weakness in non-machine-tool businesses of the companies as the economy slows.

Earnings Forecast

Industry earnings could rise between 10 and 15 percent in 1980 and 1981, he says, with year-to-year declines likely in some quarters in both earnings and orders.

"Orders already are showing a flattening trend," says E.F. Hutton analyst David Sutliff. A concern is the continuing drop in auto production, he adds. His only recommended stock in the group is Ex-Cell-O, which he contends is undervalued relative to its strong profit growth.

Mr. Lustgarten also is bullish on Ex-Cell-O, but tells clients the continuing rises in machine-tool share prices "suggest that some caution, switches, and possibly profit-taking."

He suggests switching out of Cross & Trecker, a "superb" company whose technological leadership rivals that of Cincinnati Milacron. But he says its change in accounting procedures and a pending antitrust case are likely to cast a "cloud" on the stock's performance.

Mr. Lustgarten favors Cincinnati Milacron for its technological strength in machine tools, plastic machinery and industrial robots that, he says, makes the company the "best positioned" for the 1980s. He contends that others in the group represent "a step down in quality and, more importantly, in market capitalization."

Mr. Bonnie remains a bull. He favors Acme-Cleveland, Cincinnati Milacron and Cross & Trecker.

Mitsubishi Motors Agrees To Finance Chrysler's Cars

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Feb. 12 — Mitsubishi Motors today said it agreed to finance during February and March shipments of its vehicles to Chrysler to help the company resolve its financial difficulties while Japanese banks consider further credits to the U.S. automaker.

But Mitsubishi Motors, 15-percent owned by Chrysler, noted that it is continuing to negotiate with Chrysler "in search of a new relationship that suits changing times and circumstances." Observers said this was an apparent reference to Mitsubishi's desire to market its cars through its own U.S. dealer network.

However, the Japanese automaker refused to say whether the newly arranged financing was made in return for getting Chrysler's acceptance of an eventual split.

Mitsubishi Motors said that it will provide secure financing for the two-month period for Chrysler's imports of vehicles that are not covered by banks' letters of credit.

New credit arrangments are still being negotiated by Chrysler with the seven Japanese banks, but Mitsubishi Motors said that no agreement on further credits had yet been reached.

Today's agreement will remove from Chrysler the responsibility of financing its Japanese imports before reselling them to its dealers. Banking sources estimated that as much as $150 million in financing is involved.

The seven Japanese banks had cancelled a $400-million credit line in September because Chrysler's financial position deteriorated below a certain level specified in credit agreements. The banks agreed to reestablish limited letters of credit for shipments in December and January.

There are about 13,000 Mitsubishi-financed vehicles in various stages of transportation and delivery to Chrysler, Mitsubishi Motors said. The hot-selling, fuel-efficient Mitsubishis are considered essential to Chrysler to provide income for its dealers and generate showroom traffic.

Mitsubishi Motors also said that in accordance with an agreement reached in January, 1979, it plans to prepare production of about 200,000 2.6-litre, four-cylinder engines for Chrysler's proposed small "K-Car" scheduled for debut in the autumn.

Separately, AP-Dow Jones corrected a report (IHT, Feb. 12) that Chrysler is close to an agreement with E.F. Hutton for the securities firm to help underwrite all or part of a sale of $250-million of debentures that would be convertible into common stock. The debentures would reportedly be convertible into preferred stock.

pan Urges Automakers Curb Exports to U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

YO, Feb. 12 — The Japanese ment has urged domestic au- rs to curb exports to the States and start production o ease the present trade fric- tween the two countries, an l in the Ministry of Interna- Trade and Industry said to-

said the appeal was given to Motor and Nissan Motor in meetings which preceded rent visit of Douglas Fraser, nt of the U.S. United Auto rs union.

MITI official also said the ment is trying to promote ly exports" of automobiles to ited States as a means of re- the tension. "We are urging bile industry representatives the U.S.-Japan relations into ration," he said.

can't force them to reduce xports, but that's what we een telling them," he said, that it is also "the govern- position to encourage pro- in the U.S."

I also said it is planning to leputy minister for interna- affairs, Haohiro Amaya, to gton soon to explain To- osition to White House and ssional leaders. Mr. Amaya's fficials have said, is designed vent the present dispute from into "a full-scale auto war.

Fraser said today in meetings fficials of Nissan Motor and ishi Motors that with U.S. auto workers presently porary or indefinite layoff, it for the Japanese to exercise try, orderly market policies ng the United States and set manufacturing plants to the threat of unemploy- oin members of his union.

ta and Nissan officials also ey "understood" the govern- position but that they can how whether they will com-

"We can't say if qualitatively we are willing to reduce our exports. But if the government's orderly marketing approach means fair exports, well, we always have had that in mind in doing business in the U.S.," a spokesman for Toyota Motor Sales said.

Nissan president Takashi Ishihara told Mr. Fraser that Nissan is still unable to decide whether to invest in U.S. assembly plants, a spokesman said. But Mr. Ishihara added that "we realize that sharp increases in exports to specific markets are not desirable. We will be prudent in exporting to the U.S."

Both Toyota and Nissan previously said they have been studying the possibility of starting U.S. production sometime this decade, but neither have any immediate plans for such a step. Honda Motor has already announced its intention of starting passenger production by around 1982.

Meanwhile, in New Orleans, top Detroit executives, waging a major campaign to curb the U.S. sale of foreign-made cars, argued their case before the National Automobile Dealers Association convention.

But NADA directors adopted a resolution late last week opposing any form of quota or tariff on imports."

Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca advocated protectionist legislation if the Japanese automakers did not quickly agree either to voluntary restrictions on their exports or increased use of U.S.-made parts in the vehicles.

William Bourke, Ford Motor's executive vice president for North American Automotive Operations, advocated a ceiling of 1.5 million units on foreign car imports, compared to 1979 sales of 2.3 million units, with all imports above that number required to meet a 75-percent local-component-content requirement.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

American Airlines

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	852.3	678.2
Profits	3.80 loss	7.30
Per share	—	0.15
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	3,250.	2,740.
Profits	87.40	134.40
Per share	2.63	4.27

G.T.E. *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,780.	2,440.
Profits	176.00	160.00
Per Share	1.14	1.06
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	9,960.	8,730.
Profits	645.0	622.0
Per Share	4.20	4.17

* *Full name is General Telephone & Electronics Corp.*

Goodyear Tire & Rubber

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,070.	2,030.
Profits	43.2	71.6
Per Share	0.60	0.98
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	8,240.	7,490.
Profits	146.2	226.1
Per Share	2.02	3.12

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

CONDOMAR ACAPULCO®
HOME OF THE SPECTACULAR
Holiday Inn®
ACAPULCO PLAZA® MEXICO

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YES! A fully furnished condominium on the beach
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YES! Continuing property appreciation
YES! A goverment approved Bank trust
YES! Title Insurance by FIRST AMERICAN TITLE CO.
YES! There is a 10% preconstruction and travel allowance. The exclusive condominiums range in size from 60–68 m² and are priced from $ 56–78 000.- U.S. (30% downpayment – approved financing available)

Information International Herald Tribune, Box 1377, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, 6000 Frankfurt/M., W. Germany.

Nordic Bank

Summary of Audited Accounts
for the year ended 31st December, 1979

Consolidated Balance Sheet	1979	1978
	US$'000	US$'000
Share Capital	66,750	61,200
Reserves	40,849	27,966
	107,599	89,166
Minority Interest	48,187	47,300
Loan Capital	145,617	60,537
Total Capital Funds	301,403	197,003
Current Deposit and other Accounts	2,433,609	1,983,867
Total Liabilities and Capital Funds	2,735,012	2,180,870
Cash at Banks, Money at Call and Short Notice	240,191	272,460
Certificates of Deposit and Bills of Exchange	146,243	123,173
Deposits with Banks	517,441	337,449
Listed Securities	25,009	18,962
Loans and Advances, repayable within 1 year	574,944	534,943
Loans and Advances, repayable after 1 year	1,099,406	810,618
Other Assets	131,778	83,265
Total Assets	2,735,012	2,180,870

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account		
	US$'000	US$'000
Profit before Taxation	22,261	6,657
Taxation	3,920	2,781
Profit after Taxation	18,341	3,876

Nordic Bank Limited

Nordic Bank Limited
Nordic Bank House
41-43 Mincing Lane
London EC3R 7SP
Telephone: 01-626 9661
Telex: 887654-5

Shareholding Banks
Copenhagen Handelsbank Copenhagen
Den norske Creditbank Oslo
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Helsinki
Svenska Handelsbanken Stockholm

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary's office

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A — A — A —								
43¼	29½	ACF	2.24	5.4	8	62	41⅝	41	41¼	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	AMF	1.24	8.3	6	147	15⅛	14⅞	15	
20½	12¼	AMInH	.28	1.6	120	206	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ½
12¼	9½	APL	1	9.3	49	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40⅛	31⅝	ARA	1.82	5.4	6	211	34	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
54⅞	23½	ASA	3.15e	6.3		506	51⅛	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅛
12¼	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.0	4	63	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
31⅛	17	AVX s	.25	.9	15	80	28⅝	27¾	28	+ ⅜
43⅜	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.6	13	354	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	+ ½
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	4.4	7	34	32¼	32	32	
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.1	6	32	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14½	10⅜	AdoEx	1.49e		11.	50	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e	4.0	16	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
46⅝	30⅞	AMD n			17	102	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ¼
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.1	5	516	35⅛	34⅝	35	
28¼	19½	Ahmns	1.20	6.0	4	41	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				32	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
42½	25	AirPrd	.80	1.9	11	577	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	— ¼
28¼	18	AirbFrt	1.20	5.9	9	52	20⅜	20½	20½	— ¼
17⅛	11⅜	Akzona	.80	4.8	8	1074	16¾	15⅝	16¾	+1½
8⅝	6½	AlaP	pf1.87	13.		20	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
87½	66¾	AlaP	pf 9	14.		z150	66	d66	66	— ¾
104½	82½	AlaP	pf 11	13.		z40	83½	83½	83½	+1
80	61	AlaP	pf 8.28	14.		z200	61	61	61	
15¼	13⅜	Alapsco	1.48	10.	8	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
49	16	Alaskin	.80	1.6	25	412	u49⅞	46⅞	49¾	+1⅛
36	27	Albany s	1	3.3	9	9	30½	30	30½	— ½
10⅝	6⅞	Alberto	.36	3.6	11	34	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20	3.0	8	37	40⅜	40⅛	40½	— ¼
66⅛	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	4.0	6	921	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.68	5.1	6	29	34⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
9⅝	6	Alexdr	.40	5.7	7	60	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
34⅝	20	AlgCp	1.08a	3.9	6	20	27½	27	27⅜	— ⅜
28⅞	22	AlgCp	pf2.86	13.		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
36⅞	15⅞	AlgLd	1.40	3.9	5	293	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
54½	31¼	AlgLd	pf 3	5.7		104	53⅝	52¼	52¼	— ¼
22⅛	18⅜	AlgLd	pf2.19	12.		32	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
18	14⅜	AlgPw	1.80	12.	7	110	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	
17¼	13⅜	AllenGps	1	6.8	6	27	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
57½	24	Allergan	.60	1.1	20	41	56	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
40½	28⅝	AllidCh	2	3.4		1751	59	58⅛	58½	— ⅜
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt	.86	6.4	7	71	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ¼
22½	12	AllidPd	.40	3.1	9	19	13⅛	13	13¼	— ¼
27½	21⅜	AllsStr	1.70	7.9	5	595	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
38⅝	29⅜	AllisCh	2	6.5	5	239	30⅝	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	12	AllrAu	.44b	3.7	9	13	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr	.72	4.4	5	8	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
67½	48⅜	Alcoa	3.20	4.8	5	648	66¾	65⅝	66½	— ⅜
34½	16¼	AmISug	1	3.0	11	24	33¼	32¼	33¼	+ ⅜
57¼	35½	Amax s	2.40	4.2	9	972	57⅛	56¼	57⅛	+ ⅜
74⅝	46½	Amax pf	3	4.1		4	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	— ¾
32¼	19	Amerco	1.32	5.6	5	6	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
57	33	Amrcr	pf2.60	6.8		6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
61½	26¾	AHess	1.60	2.7	5	1663	60	58⅛	60	— ⅛
132½	59½	AHes	pf3.50	2.7		183	131½	130	131¼	+ ¼
14	9¼	AmAir	.40	3.8	3	1750	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
6	3⅛	AmAir	wt			183	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20½	16	AAir	pf 2.18	14.		81	16	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
19⅜	12	ABakr	1.20	6.7	8	29	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
69⅝	48½	ABrds	5.50	8.2	6	209	67¼	66¼	67¼	
33	23¼	ABrd	pf1.70	5.3		1	32	32	32	
33½	25⅝	ABrd	pf2.75	11.		24	25⅝	d25⅝	25⅝	
35¼	28⅝	ABrd	pf2.67	7.9		55	34	34	34	— ⅛
47⅜	32⅜	ABdcst	1.60	4.6	6	1051	35	34	35	+ ⅜
16⅜	13	ABldM	.78	5.0	7	19	15¼	15½	15¼	
41½	32⅜	AmCan	2.90	8.8	5	1413	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	16½	ACan	pf1.75	9.9		10	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	3	ACentry			6	611	u 7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ½
36½	24⅜	ACyan	1.60	5.1	9	2194	32	31	31⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	10⅜	AmDist			65	42	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
25½	17¼	ADT	1.16	5.9	8	959	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¼
22⅝	17½	AEIPw	2.22	13.	8	955	17⅝	d17⅜	17½	
36¾	27¼	AmExp	1.80	2.5	8	643	29¼	28¼	28⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	9½	AFamil	.60b	6.0	4	127	10¼	10	10	— ¼
22½	17	AGlBd	2e	12.		98	17	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17	AGnCv	1.44a	6.5		29	22½	22¼	22¼	
38¾	25¼	AGnIns	1	2.8	5	179	34⅝	36⅛	34¼	— ¼
16½	10⅛	AHerlt	LF .48	3.6	8	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12	4.9	6	350	23	22¼	23	+ ⅜
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60	6.2	10	1677	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
25¼	23⅜	AmHosp	.80	2.5	12	218	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ¼
11⅝	8	AmInvt	.40c	3.5	8	350	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
37⅞	24⅛	AMfg s	.80	2.2	13	99	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
9½	5½	AmMotrs	.07e	.8	5	645	9¼	9	9⅛	
52⅜	36	ANatR	3.20	6.0	12	435	u53⅜	52⅜	53⅛	+ ½
31½	19½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.6	4	42	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ¾
19⅜	11⅞	AShip	.80	4.2	21	112	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
58¼	39½	AStand	3.60	6.5	6	170	55	54⅝	55	+ ¼
18¾	6⅜	ASterll	.32	4.0	8	226	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.9	4	54	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
59⅝	47¾	AmStr	pf		9	48	47¾	48	47¾	
64¾	50⅛	ATT	5	9.8	6	3075	51⅜	51⅛	51¼	— ½
67⅝	52⅝	ATTpf	4	7.4		6	54	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	37	ATTpf	3.64	9.7		211	37⅞	37¼	37½	
41⅝	38⅝	ATTpf	3.74	9.8		8	38¼	d38¼	38⅛	— ⅞
14⅝	11	AWatWk	.96	7.8	5	21	12¾	12⅜	12¾	— ⅜
19	15⅝	AWat	pf1.43	8.5		z500	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
12⅜	9¾	AWat	pf1.25	11.		z100	11	11	11	— ½
13¾	10¼	AWaSpf	1.25	12.		z200	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
21⅜	16	Ameron	1.20	5.7	6	33	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
17⅜	11¼	AmesD	.40b	2.4	6	26	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
28⅜	20¼	Ametek s	1	3.8	13	81	26¾	25¾	26⅜	— ⅜
30	17⅝	Amfac	1.32	4.3	7	719	u30⅝	29⅝	30¾	+1⅛
41	29½	AMPInc	1	2.6	11	1345	38⅝	38	38¼	— ⅜
30¾	13½	Amoco	.60a	2.0	13	37	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	14¼	Ampex	.20	1.0	11	307	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅜	AmrepCp			15	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
24⅜	14⅜	Amstar	1.35	5.6	9	539	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	6	Amst	pf .68	11.		6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	32¼	Amsted	2.20	5.4	7	517	41	40½	41	+ ½
25	14¾	Anaco s			17	17	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	14⅛	Anchor s	1.20	6.8	6	78	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	4.7	6	86	24	23½	24	
8⅛	5½	Angelica	.34	4.6	7	95	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
32¾	10	Anixter	.40	1.3	10	127	31½	30½	31½	— ⅛
40	18⅜	Apache	s.40	1.0	16	639	u40⅜	39⅛	40¾	+1
11⅛	6¼	ApldDig			9	357	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
17⅞	7⅜	ApplMag			12	367	16	15½	15⅞	— ½
30½	21	Arcata	1.28	4.9	6	41	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	
37½	29	Arcst	pf 2	5.9		1	34	34	34	— ½
39⅝	16⅛	ArchrD	.20b	.5	16	1197	37⅜	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅛	ArctEn	.10e	2.4	9	45	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
21	16⅜	ArizPS	2	12.	6	304	16⅜	16⅜	16½	
109	96½	ArlPpf	10.70	11.		z100	97½	97½	97½	
12⅛	8	ArkBsl	.60	5.8		6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
31½	22½	ArkLG	s1.24	4.4	11	206	29⅜	28¼	28¼	—1⅜
4	1⅛	ArlenRty				153	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada			6	21	7⅜	7½	7½	— ¼
32⅝	19	Armco	1.50	4.6	7	313	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅝
41¼	26	Arm pf	2.10	5.1	4	48	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+ ¼
53	41¾	Armr pf	4.75	11.		z100	43	43	43	+1
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10	7.0	4	172	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
44½	36	ArmCr	pf3.75	10.		z100	36	36	36	
24⅝	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.4	5	23	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅜	AroCorp	1b	4.3	6	3	23	23	23	
33	9⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.8	6	89	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1⅜
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	8.6	5	69	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
26⅜	20	Arvin	pf 2	9.0		5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
58½	16½	Ascrca	1.40a	1.8	8	1715	57½	56⅝	57	— ⅜
45½	32⅜	AshOil	2.20	5.4	6	124	41⅜	40½	40⅝	— ⅜
42¼	38½	AshOil	pf4.50	12.		2	39	39	39	
23⅜	15¼	AsdDG	1.56	7.1	7	73	21	20¾	21	
22⅛	17½	Athlone	1.40	7.2	5	6	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
20⅜	16⅜	AtCyEl	1.84	11.	7	57	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
67⅛	59½	AtlCE	pf5.87	9.9		2	61¼	59½	59½	—2½
104⅛	57¾	AtlRich	3.40	3.3	11	2192	104⅛	101⅜	104	+2
347¾	195⅛	AtlRc	pf	3.	9	1	u351	351	351	+3¼
45	37	AtlRc	pf3.75	9.9		z300	38	38	38	
124⅝	69	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.2		27	u124⅝	121½	124⅜	+3¼
24¼	11⅜	AtlasCp			75	21	20	20	20	— ¾
41	28⅝	AutoDta	.64	1.7	16	81	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅜
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20	4.7	3	1072	25⅝	24¾	25¾	+ ½
59	39⅞	Avco	pf 3.20	6.2		20	52	52	52	+ ¼
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	6.6		75	64	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅞
23⅞	13⅛	Avery	.72	3.1	10	139	23⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
29½	16⅜	Avnet	.80	2.7	8	922	u30	29	30	+1
53¼	34⅜	Avon	2.80	8.1	8	1293	34⅜	d34	34⅜	+ ⅜
28½	10	Avdin			17	122	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
		— B — B — B —								
63¾	10¼	BAV Lia	52c		10	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mfg			14	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛	
13⅞	7	Bache	.50a	3.6	10	252	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
70½	31¼	Bakrint	.60	.9	21	809	69½	68¾	69⅛	— ½
24⅜	16½	Baldwn	.20	1.1	11	59	18¼	17½	17¾	— ⅛
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20	3.4	6	83	35⅜	35	35¼	— ⅛
60	30½	BldUpf	2.04	4.0		5	52	52	52	— ½
28⅞	20¼	BallCp	1.40	5.5	5	34	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ½
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMt	s.10	.3	21	2343	31¼	29⅜	31¼	+2⅛
26	20⅞	BaltGE	2.44	12.	6	196	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	18¼	BanCal	.92	2.3	9	1344	u43	38	40¾	— ⅜
19⅝	12¼	Bandag	.60	3.3	9	358	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt	.80	2.6	5	126	30⅜	29½	30½	+ ½
44¼	27⅞	BanP	pf 2	4.8		5	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
43¼	31⅛	BkNY	2.72	7.6	5	45	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
16	12⅝	BkNVa	1.16	8.8	4	44	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ¼
30⅞	23⅞	BnkAm	1.32	5.5	6	1218	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	33⅛	BnkTr	3.30	7.6	5	144	43¾	43⅜	43½	
28	22¾	BkTr	pf2.50	11.		58	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
49	40	BkTr	pf4.22	10.		10	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
14	7⅜	Banner	.14	1.1	16	216	12½	11⅜	12½	+ ¼
58⅜	25⅛	Barber	1.40	3.1	12	92	52⅜	51⅝	52¼	— ⅜
15⅜	11	BardCR	.36	2.4	11	1250	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
21⅜	15½	BarnGr	s.80	4.4	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
22½	18⅝	BarnBk	n 1	4.6	6	24	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
26⅜	14⅛	BarryWr	.52	1.9	13	110	u27¼	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
40	27½	Bausch s	1	2.7	11	392	34⅜	35⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜
49½	35⅜	BaxTrv	.64	1.5	13	647	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	3½	BayColP			105	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	
27⅜	18⅜	BayStG	2.20	8.9	7	13	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
14	9⅛	BavKCls	.48	3.4	7	10	14	13⅞	14	
38	26⅛	Bearing	.92	3.2	8	23	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
24¼	19⅜	BeatFd	1.20	5.8	8	1842	20⅞	20½	20⅜	— ¼
49½	40⅜	Beat pf	3.38	7.9		6	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ½
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.0	17	97	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
36½	27⅜	BecnDi	.92	2.7	11	187	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
16	5⅛	Beker			8	169	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅜
50	25⅛	BelcoPt	1	2.1	8	131	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	21⅜	Belden	1.60	5.7	5	32	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
9	6⅜	BeldnH	.36b	5.2	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅞	14⅜	BellHow	.96	3.4	17	196	28¼	27¾	28	— ⅜
15	6⅛	BellInd	.20a	1.5	7	312	13⅜	12⅜	13⅛	+ ½
19⅞	15⅜	BellCd	pf3.64			44	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
30½	21⅜	Bemis	1.40	5.0	5	6	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
55⅜	36¼	Bendix	2.84	5.4	7	399	53⅜	52	52⅝	— ⅜
32½	21⅞	BenfCp	2	9.1	5	307	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
26½	20	Benef	pf2.50	13.		z230	20	20	20	
19⅜	2⅞	BengIB			38	799	13	12	12⅛	— ⅜
7¼	3	BerkeyP			14	44	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅜	BestPd	.24	1.2	7	138	20	19⅜	19⅜	
25⅝	19½	BethSt	1.60	6.5	4	423	24⅜	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
47⅜	32⅜	BigThr	.88	1.9	15	343	46⅞	46½	46¾	
33⅜	14⅜	Binsy	.92	4.1	11	4	22½	22¼	22½	
29¼	16⅜	BisFSL	s.20	3.7	6	1	21½	21½	21½	
25¼	18½	BlackDr	.76	3.5	9	486	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
24½	18½	BlairJns	1	5.2	6	78	19⅛	18⅜	19½	+ ⅜
25½	15⅜	BlissL	1.10	5.5	6	46	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.2	9	38	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
37⅜	22⅜	BlueB	1.80	5.0	6	96	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ½
5⅜	3⅜	BobbleBr			5	252	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
68⅜	37⅛	Boeing	s1.80	2.8	8	4053	64¼	63	64⅛	+ ⅛
42½	29⅜	BoiseC	1.50	3.6	6	1099	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ½
27⅜	23	Borden	1.82	7.7	5	231	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅛	BorgW	2.30	5.7	6	261	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Bormns	.20e	4.4	8	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
24¼	19⅜	BosEd	2.72	13.	6	85	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	
84¼	69	BosE	pf8.88	13.		z160	70	69	70	+1
11⅛	9	BosEr	pr1.17	13.		658	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
14	11	BosE	pr1.46	13.		6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅜	Bowlnt	.20	2.2		536	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
29⅞	23⅜	BrlgSt	1.20a	5.0	7	182	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ½
39½	31	BrlsMn	1.44	4.1	10	1552	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅜
44¼	35½	BrlsMn	pf 2	5.2		13	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	19	BritPet	1.92e	2.7	8	747	37⅜	37	37⅛	— ⅜
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.22	11.	7	21	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
26½	21	BkUG	pf2.47	12.		2	21	21	21	
30⅛	16¼	BwnSh	1	3.5	6	49	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
30	9⅜	Brown	.30	1.1	8	165	28	28	28	
28⅜	22½	BwnGp	2	7.8	5	27	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	BwnFer	.20	4.1	10	122	17½	17	17	— ½
15⅜	10⅞	Brnswk	.80	5.3	6	1142	15⅛	14⅜	15	
30	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.0		136	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
33½	17½	BrushWs	1	3.3	10	120	30⅜	29⅛	30⅜	+1½
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	4.3	7	604	21½	20⅛	20¼	—1½
19½	15⅜	BuffFrs	1	5.9	8	54	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
16⅜	9¼	Bundy	1	9.4	7	29	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
19½	15¼	BunkrH	1.96	13.		24	15¼	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	19	BunkR	1.20	4.0	8	462	30	29	29⅞	+ ⅜
32	22⅜	BnkRpf	1.50	8.0		12	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
20	15	BurlInd	1.40	7.8	7	1623	18	17⅞	18	
80¾	38	BurlNo	2.10	2.6	6	647	76⅛	73¼	75½	—1½
7½	5⅜	BrlNo	pf .55	9.4		11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
71½	37½	BrlNo	pf2.85	4.3		59	67⅜	65¼	67	—1
35½	21¼	Burndy	1	2.8	10	59	35½	35	35⅛	— ¼
8⅞	3	BrnsRL			24	1465	8⅛	8⅛	8½	— ⅜
87½	64⅜	Burrgh	2.60	3.3	11	707	79¼	77⅞	78⅜	+1⅛
30¼	14	Butlrin	s.80	2.9	7	14	28⅛	27¾	28	
18	8⅜	Butles			96	166	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
		— C — C — C —								
43⅞	27	CBI Ind	s1.36	2.4	15	23	41¾	41½	41½	— ¼
56¼	44⅛	CBS	2.80	5.4	7	809	52⅜	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	6	CCI			6	421	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ½
12⅞	6⅞	CLC			38	274	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+1⅛
18⅜	10⅛	CNA Fn			4	26	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	15¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.2		12	21	21	21	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	CNAI	1.14a	12.		11	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
71	48⅛	CPC		4.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		GerbPd 1.62	6.9	7	42	23½	23½	23½	— ½
		Getty 1.50e	1.6	13	225	93¾	92½	93½	— ⅜
		GiantPC		14	28	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
		GibrFn .60	6.0	5	74	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
		GidLew 1	3.0	6	70	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅜
		GiftHill .92	5.0	5	54	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ½
		Gillette 1.72	7.0	7	244	24⅛	24¼	24½	— ⅛
		GinsInc .40	3.2		61	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
		GleasW .80	3.1	7	61	u25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
		GlobMar .20	.4	13	132	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
		GldWFn .54	4.2	5	87	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
		Gdrich 1.44	7.2	4	254	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ¼
		Goodyr 1.30	10.	6	1878	13½	12¾	13	— ⅜
		GordJw .72	2.7	5	82	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
		Gould 1.72	7.1	6	157	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
		Gould pf1.35	5.9		5	23	23	23	
		Grace 2.05	4.7	10	342	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
		Graingr .92	2.4	11	14	39	38¾	39	
		Granitvl 1	8.2	6	43	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
		GravDr .80	7.4	5	30	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
		GtAtPc			43	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
		GtLkInl .68e	2.9	5	49	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
		GNIrn 3.75e	13.	10	19	29½	28¾	29	— ½
		GtNoNk 1.60	4.3	7	378	37½	36¼	37⅛	+ ⅛
		GtWFin s.88	5.1	4	571	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
		Greyh 1.04	5.8	6	934	18	17¾	17⅞	
		Greyhnd wt			193	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
		GrowG .44b	4.1	7	79	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
		GthRtv		7	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
		Grumm 1.20	4.4	14	179	27⅝	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
		Grum pf2.80	12.		13	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
		Guardin s.32	2.2	7	5	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
		GtWstn .75	3.5	4	7415	u21⅜	19⅝	21⅜	+1¼
		GtFW pf 3.87	3.8		24	u102¼	95	102¼	+7¼
		GtFW pf 2.50	5.8		92	u43⅜		41	43⅜ +2¼
		GtWstl 2.25	4.8	7	3961	47	45½	47	+1
		GulfRes .32	1.1	18	745	30⅝	30	30¼	+ ⅛
		GulfR pf1.40	4.6		65	35	34	35	+ ½
		GlfSUt 1.26	13.	7	169	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		GlfSU pf4.40	12.		x100	34½	34½	34½	—1½
		GultUtd 1	4.7	9	781	21⅜	19⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
		Gulton .60	3.6	9	32	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	— ¼
		— H—H—H —							
		HMW		7	56	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
		HackWs 2	10.	6	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
		Haloca		4	17	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		HalIFBs 1.44	5.6	9	75	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ¼
		Hallibt 2	1.9	17	692	107½	105	107¼	+1⅜
		HamrP 1.50	5.6	6	239	u26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
		HanJS 1.52e	13.		63	12⅛	d11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
		HanJl 1.84a	12.		27	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
		Hndmn 1	9.1	5	38	11⅛	11	11	
		HandyH .70	1.2	28	302	u59⅛	56⅛	57	+1⅜
		Hanna 2	4.7	7	89	43⅝	42⅝	43	— ⅛
		HarBrJ 1.44	4.3	6	77	34	33¾	34	
		Hardees .24	1.7	6	80	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
		Harnischf .40	2.6		281	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ¼
		Harrah .50	1.4	16	215	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
		HarrBk 2	7.5	6	30	26⅝	26½	26½	
		Harris .72	1.9	15	530	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	— ¼
		Harsco 2	5.8	7	8	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ¼
		HartSM .88	7.1	5	48	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
		HartrHk .48	2.7	12	238	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ¼
		HartZd .40b	4.9	4	32	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
		HattSe 1.50a	11.	9	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
		HwilEl 2.44	12.	6	69	21⅛	21	21⅛	
		HayesAl .40	4.0		25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		Hazeltn .60	2.3	10	134	25¾	24⅝	25¼	+1⅛
		HeathTec s		6	23	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
		Hecks .30	2.8	7	177	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ¼
		Hecla M		14	502	49½	47¼	47½	—2¼
		HellmB s.80	3.9	8	99	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
		Helmrich 2.20	5.3	6	472	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅛
		Helnz pf1.70	5.7		11	30¼	30	30	—1
		HelenaC		8	9	8	7⅝	8	
		Hellrint 1.20	5.9	6	680	20⅝	20	20½	+ ⅛
		HelmrP s.36	7.9		124	54¼	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
		HemCop		45		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		HemInc .75e	9.4		10	8	8	8	
		Herculs 1.20	5.1	6	481	23⅝	23¼	23½	
		Hershy 1.40	6.2	6	117	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ½
		Hesston		10	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		HewlPk s.40		26	607	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+1
		HShear .40	1.9	7	55	21⅛	20½	20⅝	— ¼
		HiVolt .12	.9	15	127	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
		Hilenbd 1.30	3.8	7	5	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ½
		Hilton 1.36	3.9	9	363	35	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
		Hobart 1.20	7.6	6	158	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
		Holiday .60	3.4	12	1310	19½	18½	19⅜	+1
		HldyA .85t	2.9		67	29¼	28	29	+ ½
		HollyS		158	49	47⅝	49	49	+ ¼
		HmeG pf1.10	13.		50	8½	8½	8½	
		Homst 1.60	2.6	11	380	61⅝	60½	60⅝	— ½
		Honda .22e	1.3	14	77	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
		Honeyll 2.20	2.8	8	1020	91⅛	89	91⅛	+2⅝
		HoovU 1.24	7.0	6	75	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
		Horizon		10	140	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
		HospCp .50	1.1	16	689	46¼	45½	46⅛	— ½
		Hostinl .60	3.8	5	139	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
		HougM 1.60	4.8	7	14	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
		HousFb .20	4.3	12	56	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		HoushF 1.55	9.2	4	497	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅜
		HouF pf2.50	9.3		5		26⅝	d26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
		HousIn 2.68	9.3	6	672	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
		HousNG 1.10	2.3	12	1042	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ¼
		HowdJn .44	1.8	15	1048	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
		Hubbrd 1.76	11.	8	20	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
		HuffPost .80		1.5	33	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
		Huffy s	4.0		5	12	12	12	— ½
		HughesTl s.84	1.3	16	727	63⅝	62¼	63	
		Humana s.75	2.1	14	381	36	34⅝	35¼	— ¼
		Huma pf2.50	13.		29	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
		HuntCh .40	3.0	10	52	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
		HuttEF s.80	3.0	6	509	u27	24⅝	27	+2⅝
		Hyck .72	5.4	8	39	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
		IC Ind 1.84	7.4	5	119	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
		IC In pf 3.50	8.9		15	39½	39¼	39½	
		ICN		26	334	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		INACp 3.30	6.6	5	227	50¼	48¼	50¼	+1¾
		INACo wt			2	d33⅝		33	— ¼
		INAIn 1.68	12.		13	14½	14½	14½	
		IU Int .95	7.4	59	1131	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
		IdaPwr 2.40	11.	9	38	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
		IdealB 1.60	6.7	5	287	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅛
		IdealT .241	4.4		40	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
		IIPowr 2.28	13.	7	176	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		IIPow pf2.10	11.		x780	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
		IIPow pf4.12	12.		x20	34	d34	34	— ⅜
		IIPow pf4.47	12.		x100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
		ITW	4.0	7	173	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
		ImpCp 1.20	6.6	3	51	18⅛	d18	18⅛	— ⅜
		INCO	1.0	36	2114	31⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅛
		IncCap		10		9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
		IncCC 1.02e	11.		2	9	9	9	— ⅛
		IndIM pf 12	12.		x50	98	98	98	
		IndIM pf2.15	13.		4	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
		IndIM pf2.25	13.		8	17	d16⅝	17	
		IndGas 2.60	9.3	5	24	28	27⅝	28	
		IndPL 2.12	11.	6	81	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		IndNatl 1.60	8.4	5	30	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		Inexco .14	4.8		378	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
		IngerR 2.32	5.5	8	126	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+ ¼
		InsR pf 2.35	6.4		4	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
		IngrTec .54	3.4	13	25	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
		InldSt 1.80	8.5	5	460	33⅝	33	33	— ⅜
		Inslco .94b	7.0	6	89	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
		InstInvTr		4	1½	1½	1½	1½	
		Integon .48	1.7	11	563	28¼	25½	28⅛	+2⅝
		IcpSe 1.92a	12.		53	16⅛	d16	16	— ¼
		Interco 2.40	6.1	6	60	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ½
		Inter pf wi			62	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ½
		IntDiv 8.11e		6	15	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
		IntRk 2.20	6.7	5	50	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
		IntAlum .60	3.8	7	127	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
		IBM s 3.44	5.0	13	3861	68⅝	66⅝	68⅝	+2
		IntFlav .80	4.6	10	898	18	d17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
		IntHarv 2.50	7.3	3	933	34⅝	34	34¼	
		IntMin 3	5.0	8	794	60⅝	57⅝	60	+1⅜
		IntMnr pf 4	11.		7	37½	d37½	37½	
		IntMult 1.20	7.2	5	153	17⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	—1
		IntPapr 2.20	5.1	6	2665	43¼	41⅝	43⅛	+1⅜
		IntRect .32	1.1	10	64	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ¼
		IntTT 2.40	8.5	10	1707	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
		IntTT pf 4	8.7		4	46	46	46	
		IntTT pfK 4	8.9		100	45¼	44⅝	45	+ ½
		IntTT pfO 5	10.		22	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ¼
		IntTT pf2.25	6.4		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
		IntTT pf4.50	9.4		3	47	46⅝	47	— ¼
		Intrpce 1.40	6.5	5	594	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
		Intrpce pf 5	6.0		149	84½	83	84	+1½

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		IntpGp 1.60b	4.8	7	28	33⅝	33½	33½	— ½
		IntstPw 1.50	12.	6	16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
		InPw pf2.28	13.		x100	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
		IowaBf s.60	2.0	7	549	30¼	28⅝	30	+1⅜
		IowaEl 1.60	12.	6	32	13	d12⅝	13	+ ⅛
		IowaIG 2.10	12.	6	37	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
		IowaPS 2.84	11.	6	42	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
		IowaRs 2.52	12.	6	26	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
		IpcoCp .12	2.1	19	28	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
		IrvgBk 2.44	6.9	4	68	35¼	35	35¼	
		ItekCp		17	185	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
		ItelCp			349	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		Itel pf			117	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
		JmesF 1.40	5.7	9	19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
		JameRv n.48	2.0	7	69	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
		Jamsw .08b	.7	5	17	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		JapnF 1.32e	15.		118	8¼	8½	8⅜	
		JeffPlt 1.20	3.9	7	202	30⅝	29⅝	30½	+ ⅜
		JerCp pf	14.		x50	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
		JerCp pf 9.36	14.		x100	65	64	65	+ ½
		JerCp pf 8.12	14.		x180	56½	56½	56½	— ½
		JerCp pf 8	14.		x100	56	56	56	
		JerCp pf 7.68	14.		x140	56½	56½	56½	+1
		JerCp pf 2.18	15.		1	15	15	15	
		JewelC 1.68	6.0	8	178	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
		Jewelcor		16	176	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
		JhnMan 1.92	8.4	6	300	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
		JnMn pf5.40	11.		39	50	d49½	49½	— ⅜
		John Jn 2	2.7	13	593	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	—1⅛
		JohnEF		26	86	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ¼
		JohnCn 1.20	4.5	8	53	27	26⅝	26⅝	
		JohnC pf 2	6.1		6	33	33	33	
		JonLn .60	6.8	8	140	9	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		JostInt .20	1.3		x750	40	39	39	—2
		Joslns 1	4.8	8	60	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
		JoyMfg 1.72	4.8	9	136	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
		— K—K—K —							
		KLM 3.49e	8.9		33	39½	39	39	— ½
		K mart .84	4.1	7	1020	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
		KaisAl 1.20	4.8	5	619	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
		KoiAl pf2.37	5.2		x200	45¼	d45¼	45¼	+ ½
		KaisIn pf4.37	4.9		7	u96	96	96	+ ½
		KaisCe 1.40	6.2	5	132	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
		KaiCp 1.37	7.5		2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
		KaisSt		3611		37⅝	35¼	37¼	+4⅝
		KaneMil .28	3.0	3	50	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
		Kaneb .80	2.8	14	443	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
		KCPL 2.66	12.	7	49	21⅝	d21½	21½	— ⅛
		KCPL pf2.33	13.		4	18½	d18½	18½	— ⅛
		KCSoth 1.10	2.9	7	233	37⅝	37¼	37¼	—1¼
		KCSou pf 1	11.		x1200	9¼	9	9	
		KanGE 1.94	13.	9	46	15	14⅝	15	
		KanNb 1.48	6.3	9	37	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
		KanPL 2.04	12.	6	115	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
		Katyind		5	160	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
		Katy pf 1.46	4.3		23	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
		KauBr .24	2.4	6	266	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
		KayCo pf 1.50	10.		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		Keane .40	3.0	6	37	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
		Keller .30	2.8	6	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		Kellogg 1.32	7.4	9	128	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		Kellwd .80	8.5		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		KenlRty .10e		3.83	127	u33	32	33	+1⅜
		Kenmrl 1.44	2.6	9	21	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
		Kennco 1.40	3.3	11	2034	43⅝	42	42⅝	— ¼
		KyUtil 2.12	12.	9	36	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		KerrGis .44	4.0	6	45	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
		KerrM 1.80	2.4	12	1708	74	73	73⅝	— ⅜
		KeysCn		1		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		KeyInt s.48	1.7	16	7	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
		KiddeW 1.80	4.8	5	237	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
		Kidde pr 8.4	8.6		2	46⅝	46	46⅝	+ ½
		Kidde pr 2.64	5.8		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
		KimbCl 2.68	6.4	7	753	45	44½	45	+ ½
		KingDS .90	7.5	6	381	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
		Kirsch 1.32	7.1	6	12	18⅝	18	18½	+ ½
		KnightRd .70	2.8	9	109	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
		KoehrIn 1.10	5.3	5	165	21½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
		Koeh pf 2.75	8.9		4	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
		Koper n1.20	4.8	20	26	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
		Kollmr .64	1.5	13	14	43¼	43¼	43¼	
		Kollmr wi		9		22¼	22	22¼	
		Koppers 1.40	5.4	8	93	26⅝	25½	26	— ¼
		Kroff 3.26	7.0	7	367	45⅝	45½	45¼	+ ⅛
		Kroehlr		19		7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Kroger s1.36	8.0	5	1369	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
		Kulhm .80	7.4	7	2	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		Kysor .88	7.5	4	46	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
		LFE .12r	1.0	11	29	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		LITCO 1	5.9	7	5	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
		LTV .36t	1.7		3 2677	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
		LTV pf i		1		13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
		LTV pf 2.60	7.1		114	37⅝	36⅝	36½	—1⅜
		LQuint 1.11	9.9	16	104	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		LacGas 1.84	8.7	5	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
		LamSe s.80	5.5	5	35	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
		LaneBry 1	6.3	8	52	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
		Lanier s .44	1.5	15	102	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
		LowlCh .60	5.6	11	88	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		LearPet n.12		3.25	167	40½	40	40⅝	— ⅛
		LearPet wi			14	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
		LearSg 1.04	3.8	6	336	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ½
		LswrTrn 1.20	5.9	6	133	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
		LeeEnt .84	4.0	8	106	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
		Leesona 1.16	2.9	10	23	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
		LehPlat n.48	3.8	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
		LehValInd		12	27	1½	1½	1½	
		LVin pf		1		16	16	16	— ½
		Lehmn 1.67e	13.		175	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		Lennar s.32	1.5	5	215	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+1⅜
		LenInt 1.30	4.9	7	42	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
		LesFay .48	6.5	5	20	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
		LevPdC			2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
		LevFin .75o	5.7		16	13½	13¼	13¼	
		LevStr s1.10	3.0	8	948	u37	35⅝	37	+1½
		LevitzF 1	3.7	6	87	27½	27¼	27¼	
		LOF 2.00e	8.5	8	84	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
		LOF pf 4.75	10.		2	47½	47½	47½	
		LibtyCp s.60	3.4	7	60	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
		LibrtyLn		206	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Lifemk 1.48	2.1	12	19	23½	23⅛	23½	— ¼
		Ligget 2.50	6.5	6	123	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ¼
		LittyEl 2.10	3.8	12	1322	55⅝	53⅝	55¼	+1⅜
		LincNt 2.80	6.5	6	56	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	— ½
		LincPl 1.80a	12.		5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
		Lionel .16	2.2	10	515	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
		Liton 1b	1.9	9	810	52½	51	52½	+ ⅜
		Litt pic pf			5	78	78	78	—4½
		Liton pf 3	2.8		1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
		Liton pf 2	1.8		22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		Lockhd		18	1226	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+1⅜
		LoctL .52	1.5	13	167	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ½
		Loews 1.28	1.8	5	433	66⅝	65½	66⅝	+ ⅜
		LomFn 1	6.8	7	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		LomMi 2.36e	13.	8	17	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
		LnStar 1.65	5.6	5	114	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
		LILCo 1.76	12.	6	184	14⅝	14½	14½	
		LIL pfK 8.30	13.		x100	65	d65	65	— ½
		LIL pfP2.43	13.		2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
		LIL pfO2.47	12.		17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
		LongDr .76	2.8	11	118	27¼	26¼	27	+ ¼
		LorillCp 1.20	2.2	16	66	55⅝	54⅝	55½	—⅜
		LoLand 1.48	2.7	13	1492	55⅝	54¼	55¼	+ ¼
		LoPac .60b	2.2	7	999	u28¼	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
		LouvGs 2.06	12.	8	49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		LowesnI .37	3.7	21	15	10	10	10	
		Lowes n .40	3.7	8	275	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
		Lubrzl 1.80	2.9	14	64	62⅝	62½	62¼	— ¼
		LuckyS 1	4.7	7	334	15⅝	14⅝	15	
		Ludlow .80	5.8	8	104	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
		Lukens .56	6.1	11	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
		LynCSys .40	1.8	15	15	22⅝	22	22⅝	
		— M—M—M —							
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Ins Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev Chg.
— U — U — U —									
29½	19½	UAL	1	4.8	986	21	20	20⅞	+ ¼
28¼	17½	UGI	1.76	6.2	9	60	u28⅞	27¾	28½ + ½
28½	22¾	UGI pf	2.75	12.		z30	23½	23½	23½ — ½
18½	12	UMC	1.20	8.8	6	132	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
29¼	16¼	UNCRes	.50	2.2	8	145	22⅝	22⅝	23 — ⅜
39½	28½	UVind	1.8c		6	653	27	26½	26¾ — ⅜
15⅝	10	Unarco	.88	6.3	5	29	14	13⅞	14 + ⅛
67¼	56⅝	UnINV	4.40a	7.3	5	2	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛ — ⅛
52½	41¼	UCama	2.08	5.6	7	489	46¾	46⅝	46½ — ⅛
47⅞	35	UnCarb	3	6.8	5	1200	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛ + ¼
13¾	8⅝	UnComr	.20	2.2		22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛ — ½
9⅛	4⅝	UnionCp	.32t	4.9	7	142	6½	6⅛	6½ + ⅛
14½	11⅝	UnElec	1.44	13.	7	202	11⅝	11½	11½
45¼	33	UnEl pf	4.50	13.		z100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛ — ⅞
79¾	61	UnEl pfL	8	13.		240	62½	62	62 — ½
22½	16	UnEl pf	2.13	13.		5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛ — ⅝
27½	23½	UnEl pf	2.72	12.		5	23½	23½	23½
79	60½	UnEl pfH	8	13.		3	60½	d60¼	60¼ — ½
62½	33	UOilCl	s1.30	2.2	10	1526	60⅛	59	60⅛
98	53¾	UPacC	2.80	3.0	12	1518	94¼	91¾	93¾ — ⅜
33	18½	UPac pf	.47	1.4		2	u33½	33½	33½ + ½
7⅝	3½	Uniroyal				407	4⅝	4⅜	4½
64¾	30⅛	Uniryal pf				z4100	33½	31¾	32¾ + ½
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd	.25e	2.1	6	252	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛ — ⅜
13	10⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
74⅛	55½	UEnRs	2.48	3.5	8	272	71	69½	69⅞ —1⅛
36¾	18⅛	UnGrIr	.24	1.1	7	21	22½	21⅛	22 + ⅜
25¾	20¼	UIllum	2.68	13.	5	19	21	20¾	20⅞
21½	16⅛	UIllu pf	2.25	13.		z150	17	17	17 + ⅜
32⅝	13½	UnInd	.90b	2.9	11	67	31½	31½	31½ — ⅜
21½	10⅞	UnInn	.22	1.0	8	76	21	20⅝	21 — ⅜
12¾	9½	UJerBk	1.04a	10.	4	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7⅜	5	UnMM	n			204	6	5¾	6 + ⅛
6½	1¾	UnPkMn				139	5⅝	5¼	5¼ — ⅛
37⅞	22⅞	UnRefo	s.80a	2.3	5	18	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞ — ⅛
20½	14¾	USFoS	1.82a	9.3		16	19¾	19½	19½
12½	6½	USAir			3	217	8	7⅝	7⅝
26⅛	16½	USAir	pf1.87	10.		5	18½	18½	18½ — ¼
41⅛	31	USFid	2.40	6.2	5	345	39	38½	39 + ⅜
37⅞	27	USGyps	2.40	7.4	4	116	32⅝	31¾	32⅝ — ½
17⅛	9	USHom	.52	3.3	4	196	16	15½	16 + ⅛
10½	7¾	USInd	.76	7.8	5	249	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
18⅛	11¾	USLeasg	.52	3.4	6	40	14¼	15⅛	15½ — ⅜
9⅞	4⅞	US Rlty				64	9½	9⅜	9½
23⅝	17½	USShoe	1.48	8.2	4	15	18	17⅞	18
25⅛	16¼	USSteel	1.60	7.7		1088	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛
37⅛	29½	USTobc	2.08	6.6	9	21	31½	31	31⅜ — ½
52¾	35¼	UnTech	2.20	4.4	8	1766	50⅛	49¼	50⅛ + ⅜
140	99	UTch pf	7.32	5.6		1	130½	130½	130½ —3½
66¼	47½	UTch pf	3.87	6.1		555	63	62¾	63
27⅝	23	UTch pf	2.55	9.9		64	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
21⅜	16¾	UnTel	1.52	8.9	7	209	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
26½	20⅞	UnTT	2pf1.50	7.0		3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
37½	18⅞	UnTrst	.50	1.3	15	165	u37	36½	38⅛ +2¼
15	6⅞	UnVar	.56	4.4	6	51	13⅛	12¾	12¾ — ⅜
20	12⅛	UnvFd	.96	7.6	9	184	12⅝	12¼	12⅝ + ¼
24½	16⅞	UnLeaf	1.22	6.6	7	20	19⅞	19½	19⅞ + ¼
49¾	40	Uniehs	1.72	3.8	9	595	45¾	45½	45⅝ — ⅜
28	21	USLIFE	.68	2.9	6	190	24	23½	23½ — ½
35⅛	26½	USLIF	pf3.33	12.		5	27	27	27 + ½
10⅝	8⅛	UsLifeFd	.96a	12.		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
19⅝	15⅞	UtaPL	1.76	11.	8	210	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜ + ⅛
29⅞	23½	UTPL	pf2.80	12.		13	24	23¾	23¾
22½	18⅛	UTPL	pf2.04	11.		1	18½	18½	18½
— V — V — V —									
22	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	7.4	6	55	21½	20⅝	21½ + ½
39	17½	VSI Cp	.72	2.2	9	99	33¼	32½	33¼ + ¼
20⅝	10⅛	Valera n				3403	u22¼	19¾	22¼ +2¼
9½	5¼	Valleyin	.40	4.6	17	360	9⅛	8⅝	8¾
15	11⅝	VanDrn	1	7.2	5	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞ — ¼
35¼	15½	Varian	.40	1.2	13	243	33⅝	32¾	33 — ⅝
15½	7⅝	Varo	.40	3.8	11	254	13⅝	13	13⅝ — ⅛
51¼	17½	Veeco	.60	1.2	15	102	50	49⅝	49¾ — ¼
6¾	4¼	Vendo				9	5	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	VestSe	1.36e	13.		64	10¼	10	10⅛
45½	25½	Viacom	.32	.8	17	54	43	42⅝	42⅝ — ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	VoEPw	1.40	13.	6	1474	10⅝	10⅜	10½
90	69	VoEP	pf8.84	13.		z120	69	d68½	68½ — ½
95	67	VoEP	pf8.60	13.		z60	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛ — ⅞
99	72	VoEP	pf9.75	13.		z200	74	73½	73½
28¾	21¾	VoEP	pf2.90	13.		16	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛ + ¼
78¾	60	VoEp	pf7.72	13.		z20	60	60	60 — ¼
29¾	11½	Vornado	.60	2.6	31	125	22⅞	22	22⅞ + ⅜
15⅞	10⅞	VulcInc	.84	5.6	5	3	15	14¾	15
37	30⅞	VulcM	2	5.4	7	18	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
— W — W — W —									
19	11⅞	Wabash	.60	4.3	4	36	14	13¾	13⅞
21	15⅝	Wachov	.86	4.8	7	57	18	18	18 — ⅛
7⅛	3¾	WachRlty			52	99	5¾	5¾	5¾
36¾	22¾	WalMrt	.30	.9	15	38	35	34¼	34½ — ½
35⅛	24⅛	Walgrn	1.50	4.6	7	166	33	32¼	32⅝ — ¾
34½	23⅛	WlkrH	q .5		11	86	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
30½	22⅝	WalBus	1	3.3	8	55	30¼	29¾	29⅞ — ⅛
28⅝	20¼	WalMu	1.60	6.3	4	11	26¼	26	26
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm	1.80	6.4	5	254	28½	28	28⅛ — ⅜
12⅛	6¾	WardFd			8	52	7¼	7⅛	7⅛ — ⅛
14⅞	8¾	Warnaco	.35r	2.5	5	88	14⅛	13¾	13¾ — ⅛
86½	22	WarnS	1.80	2.1	13	101	u86¾	86	86¾ + ½
56⅞	32⅜	WrnCom	s 1	1.8	11	1026	56¼	55	55¼ — ⅞
25⅝	17⅜	WarnrL	1.32	6.2	10	1324	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜ + ⅛
27½	21⅜	WashGs	2.40	11.	8	27	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
39	23½	WshNat	1.40	5.2	6	21	26¼	26½	26¾
23⅛	18½	WshWt	2.16	11.	7	25	20	19⅞	19⅞ + ⅛
47	27¾	WasteM	.70	1.6	15	159	43½	42¾	43 + ½
37	17⅝	WatkinJ	.40	1.2	15	76	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛ + ⅛
7¼	4⅛	WayGos				6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
17⅜	12½	WayG	pf1.60	10.		1	15¼	15¼	15¼ — ¼
7½	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	2.9	33	14	7¼	6⅞	6⅞ — ⅜
25¼	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.7	11	355	12½	11⅞	12 — ⅛
28½	22⅜	WeisMk	s.88	3.3	8	105	26½	26½	26½ — ¼
33⅜	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	6.5	5	86	27¼	26¼	26½ + ¼
17⅞	11⅞	WelFM	1.35e	9.8	7	50	13¾	13½	13¾ + ⅛
48⅝	37½	WPenP	pf4.50	12.		z10	39	39	39
37½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	8.1	6	114	35	34¾	34¾ — ¼
14	10	WestCT	0.80		14	53	13⅛	13	13⅛ + ⅛
12	7⅜	WnAirL	.40	4.2	3	332	9⅝	9½	9½ + ⅛
30½	21½	WAir	pf	2	7.9	9	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛ + ¼
35	23¾	WnBnc	1.64	5.0	6	188	32½	32	32½
45⅝	27⅛	WnCoNA	s.32		7	19	244	u46¼	44⅞ 46 +1⅜
36½	24¾	WnCo	pf2.12	5.8		21	u37	36	36½
67¼	36	WPacI	23.75e	2.6	4	27	38	37½	38 + ⅜
26⅝	15½	WUnion	1.40	5.5		365	25⅝	24¾	25½ + ½
56	40½	WnUn	pf4.60	8.7		3	53	52	53 +1
63	48	WnUn	pf4.90	8.0		2	61½	61½	61½
11	8½	WnUn	deb7.18	13.		39	9⅛	8¾	9⅛ + ⅛
61½	47¼	WUTI	pt	6	13.	1	48	48	48 — ½
23⅞	18	WUTI	pf2.56	14.		3	18¾	18½	18½
27	16½	WestgEl	1.40	5.7	6	1627	24¾	24½	24¾ — ⅛
37½	25⅛	Wstvac	1.50	3.9	8	76	u38	37¼	38 + ¾
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr	1.30	3.6	9	815	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜ + ⅜
48¾	37⅞	Weyr	pf2.68	5.8		28	46½	47¾	48¼ — ¼
39⅛	26¼	WheelF	1.40	3.7	10	99	37⅝	37¾	37⅞ — ⅜
24¾	15	WheelPit	1e	4.2	2	103	24	23½	23⅞
50	42¼	WheelPt	pf6	13.		z50	44½	44½	44½
41½	34	WheelPit	pf5	14.		z200	36	36	36 — ½
22½	17¼	Whirlpl	1.40	7.8	7	101	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞ — ⅛
27⅝	19¼	WhitC	1.40	5.4	6	64	26¼	25¾	26 + ¼
42¾	32	WhitC	pfC 3	8.8		5	34	34	34
9½	4⅝	WhiteMt			4	750	8⅛	7⅝	8 + ⅛
26½	12⅛	Whittak	1	3.8	8	470	26¼	25½	26¼ +1
17¼	13⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.7	5	69	15⅝	15½	15½ — ⅛
13⅝	6¾	Wieboldt	.44	5.0	12	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
40½	17⅛	Williams	1.10	2.8	15	3484	39	37⅝	39 + ⅛
15⅛	7½	WilshrO	.87r	.5	51	232	15	14⅝	14⅞
33¾	25⅛	WinDx	1.68	6.2	8	64	27⅝	27	27⅛ + ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Winnbgo			135	362	3	2⅝	2¾ — ¼
11⅞	6⅝	WinterJ	.87e	13.	18	32	7	d 6¾	6¾ — ⅛
27	21¼	WisEP	2.38	11.	7	142	21½	d21	21¼ — ⅛
25⅛	19¼	WisGas	2.04	10.	5	37	19⅝	19½	19¾
20¾	15¾	WiscPL	1.84	12.	6	67	16¼	15⅞	16 — ⅜
19½	15⅝	WiscPS	1.72	11.	6	28	16	15⅞	16 + ¼
33	20½	Witco	1.40	4.6	6	223	30½	30	30½
15¾	10	WittrR	.80	4.9	6	349	u16⅛	15½	16⅛ + ⅜
13⅜	8⅞	WolvrW	.44	3.3	6	429	13⅝	12½	13⅛ + ¼
24⅞	14½	Womatc	.66	3.4	9	131	19½	19⅛	19⅜ — ⅛
46½	25½	WoodPl	.48	1.1	22	276	46⅛	44¼	45⅛ — ¾
32	19	Wolwth	1.60	6.7	4	389	23¾	23¼	23⅜ + ⅜
9½	4¾	WorldAir			6	20	6½	6¼	6⅜
80	64	Wrigly	2.88a	3.7	9	9	78¾	78¾	78¾
11⅝	7⅞	Wurltzr			76	35	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛ + ⅛
28⅞	11⅛	Wylain	.80	3.0	14	5	26¾	26⅜	26¾
26¾	26⅜	Wylain	wd			54	u27	26¾	27 + ¼
17	7½	WyleLb	s.48	2.5	9	191	16⅜	15¾	16⅛ + ⅛
8⅜	4	Wyly			18	337	8¼	7¾	8⅛ + ½
— X — Y — Z —									
69⅛	52⅜	Xerox	2.80	4.3	10	1366	65⅝	63½	65⅛ +2⅛
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s	.64	3.2	4	232	20½	19⅞	20⅛ + ⅛
35¼	14⅛	Yatess	.20	.6	9	80	32¼	31¼	32 — ½
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.5	5	28	23⅞	23½	23¾
34	12⅝	Zapata	.48	1.5	13	333	33	31⅞	32⅜ + ⅛
14¾	9¾	ZayreCp			5	81	12¼	11⅝	12⅛ + ⅜
15½	9¼	ZenithR	.60	6.2	9	232	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝ — ⅛
26⅞	14½	ZeroCp	.48	1.9	18	3	25½	25⅛	25½
21¾	14½	Zurnlnd	.92	4.5	8	-125	20⅝	20¼	20⅝ + ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

p—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividends omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. o—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 12, 1980

Dollar Bonds		
Alcoa 10-89	83	84
Argentina 9¾-84	84	85
Ashland 7½-82	93½	94½
Australia 8¾-91	76½	77½
Australia 8¼-92	72½	73½
Avco 10¼-87	77	79
BTokyo 7¾-84	83	84
Barclays 8½-92	72½	73½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	79¼	80¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	75¼	76¼
Beneficial 9¾-87	83¼	84¼
BFCE 8¾-83	89½	90½
Conpoc 9¾-89	81	82
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	83¼	84¼
Cdn Natl R 8¾-86	78½	79½
Charbonns 8¾-81	95	96
CNT 9½-86	85¼	86¼
Comalco 10¾-91	83¼	84¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	75	76
Continental 9¾-86	83	84
Dome Pet. 10-94	79	80
Dominion 10¼-84	86¾	87¾
Dow Chem. 9¾-94	78	80
DSM 8¾-88	81¾	82¾
E E C 8¼-82	91	92
E E C 7¾-84	82¾	83¾
E C S 9-93	75	76
E C S 8¾-97	69¾	70¾
EdF 9¾-86	86	87
E I B 8-84	83	84
E I B 8¾-93	70½	71½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	89	90
E D C 9¾-84	89	90
Finland 9½-86	84½	85½
Gerstar 10-89	81	82
GMAC 9¾-86	83	84
Gotaverken 8½-87	77½	78½
Gould 9¾-85	85¼	86¼
GTE 9¾-89	80¼	81¼
GulfWest 9¾-84	82½	84½
Home Oil 9½-86	84	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	79¾	80¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	88	90
I T T 9½-89	79¼	80¼
Kennecott 9½-86	79¾	80¾
Kidde W. 8¼-85	80¼	81¼
Kockums 8-83	91	92
Manitoba 8¾-83	89	90
Manitoba 9½-89	80¼	81¼
Michelin 10-94	79	80
Midld Intl 8¾-86	84½	85½
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	89¼	90¼
NBrunswick 9-83	89¼	90¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	76	77
Newfoundld 10-94	77½	78½
NZealand 8½-83	88	89
Norskhyd 8½-92	74	75
Norway 9½-84	89	90
NScotia 9¾-89	80	81
Occidental 10¼-84	88¾	89¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	75¼	76¼
Penney JC 8½-83	87½	88½
Penmwalt 9¾-84	87	88
Pepsico 9¾-84	87½	89½
Portland 10-84	88	89
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	74¼	75¼
Queb. Pro. 9-95	68½	69½
Saskscnla 8½-89	73	74
Shell 8-86	81½	82½
Shell 7½-87	79¾	80¾
Stind 8¾-88	82	83
StatOil 9¾-89	81	82
Sweden 9¾-84	89½	90½
Transocean 8-86	87½	88½
Unilever 9¼-87	82	83
UnOil 7½-87	84¼	85¼
UnBis 9-89	77	79
Utah 8-87	84¾	85¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	75	76
Warner L. 9-84	84¾	87¾

Convertible Bonds		
Amexco 4¼-87	69	71
BBC 4¼-93	93	95
Beatrice 6¼-91	90	92
Beatrice 4½-92	76	78
Beecham 6¾-92	101	102½
Boots 6¾-93	100	101
Borden 6¾-91	85	87
Borden 5-92	74	76
BroadHale 4¾-87	65½	67½
Canon 6¾-94	104	105½
Carnation 4-88	64½	66½
CIBA G. 4-94	86½	88½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	76	78
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	135	137
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	110	111½
Cummint 6¼-86	76	78
Dortlnd 4¾-87	70	72
EastKodak 4½-88	71	73
Ford 6-86	76½	78½
Ford 5-88	66½	68½
Galveston 8¾-94	126½	128½
GenElec 4¼-87	81	82
GenFoods 4½-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	65½	67½
GulWestn 5-88	100½	102½
Honda 5½-89	103	104½
Honeywell 6-86	86	88
ICI 6¾-97	109¾	110¾
INA 6-97	96½	98½
ISE 6¼-89	83	85
ITT 4¾-87	66	68
Lear 8-89	116	118
Morgan JP 4¼-87	84½	86½
Nabisco 5¼-88	93	95
Owens Ill 4½-87	106½	108½
Penney JC 4½-87	65½	67½
RCA 5-88	68	70
Revlon 4¾-87	99	101
Sperry 4¼-88	105	107
Squibb 4¼-87	75½	77½
Texaco 4½-88	91	93
Texas 7½-93	73	75
Tyco 8½-88	158½	160½
UBS 5-89	104½	106½
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	68½	70½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66	68
Xerox 5-88	69	71

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1964 = 100

	Med.	Lang.
Tuesday	89.244	75.681
Previous	89.343	76.184

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 12, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the SFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Bearbond SF 462.65
— (d) Cinbor SF 1602.00
— (d) Grobor SF 718.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 828.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 14.79
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 4.16
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 11.91

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 9.02
—(w) High Interest Sterling £85.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 22.68
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 12.84
— (w) Convertibile Capital S.A. $ 28.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 305.75
— (d) Canasec SF 532.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 58.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 45.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 173.50
— (d) Usec SF 522.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 115.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.60

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd. $ 2.71

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 36.92
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $ 68.79
— (w) Fidelity For East Fd. $ 21.60
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 35.45
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 66.86
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 21.48

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 4.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 8.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 44.79
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 12.93
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.82
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 9.94
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 14.10
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 12.73

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.50
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $26.91

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 479.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 278.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd. $9.98

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
D.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $ 48.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,304.59
— (r) Securefrip SF 1,070.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 358.75
— (d) Intervalor SF 53.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 329.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 242.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF 60.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 74.41

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 34.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 54.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 63.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 142.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 105.00
— (d) Globinvest SF 59.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 72.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 429.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 305.00
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est SF 210.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 35.45
— (d) Unifonds DM 15.79
— (d) Unirah DM 48.92
— (d) Uniglobal DM 62.54
— (d) Unispecial I DM 61.35
— (d) Europafonds DM 23.00

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $11.83
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 984.83
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.34
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 110.89
(w) CANIT $ 16.53
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 16.53

(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,368.00
(d) Corbifox Open-End Fund $ 295.93
(d) Citadel Fund $ 2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 1,228.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. 7.33
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.74
(w) D.G.C. $ 52.33
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 22

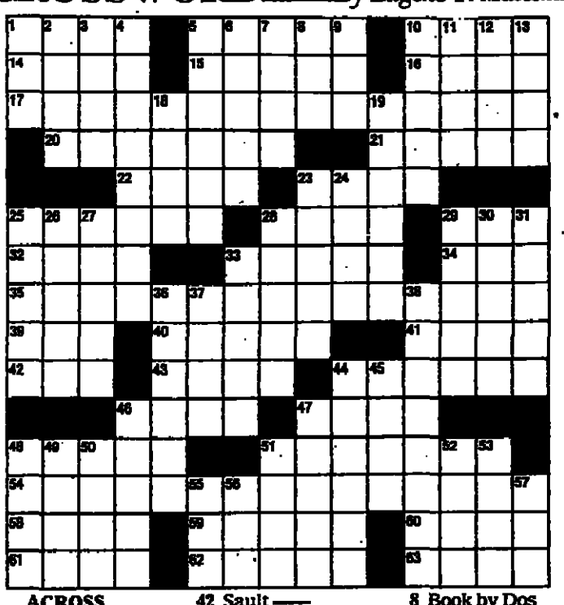
هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A — A — A —							
		AARs .40	2.9	9	51	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+⅛
		AAV .20	4.8	5	54	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
		APS .44	5.2	6	11	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
		ATI		263	6	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
		AVC		4	89	10⅜	10	10⅜	—⅛
		AZL		24	1256	u15	12½	14½	+2
		AZL pf .68	5.9		141	u 8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
		AcmePr			8	2½	2⅜	2½	
		Action			27	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
		ActonCp .30b	1.9	10	168	u16⅞	15⅞	16	
		AdmRes n		25	88	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
		AdmRus s.12	.6	18	48	21¼	20¼	20½	—1
		AdobeO .20	.4	40	54	53⅜	52	53⅜	+1½
		AegisCp		15	190	2½	2⅜	2½	
		AeroFlo .50	1.9	5	4	27	26⅞	27	
		Aeronca			114	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
		AffiCop .10e	1.3		11	8	8	8	+⅛
		AfiliHsp .28	5.6	10	6	5	5	5	+⅛
		AfiliPub .96	3.2	10	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
		AfterSix .32	6.2	9	12	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+¼
		AirExpr n		14	35	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
		AlskAir .30r	6.2	9	49	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		Alcolac .20	1.5	11	43	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+⅜
		AlmySt .20r	3.1	12	1	6½	6½	6½	—½
		AlphaAir .10e	1.8		18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		Alphatn .10	.4	18	104	23¼	21⅜	23	+⅜
		Altamil .32	2.7	4	12	12½	11¾	12	—⅛
		Allec		23	39	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
		AlterInv .50	2.0	8	3	25½	25½	25½	
		Alcoa pf3.75	9.7		z100	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
		AmAhl .40	1.3	31	203	31½	29⅜	31½	+2¼
		AmAgro s.20	1.1	17	46	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
		AmBlll .30e	3.4	5	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
		AmBrd wt			2	30	30	30	
		ABusPd .44	4.1	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
		AmCapCp		11	5	2	2	2	
		ACentri .56a	4.4	6	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
		AGorPd .34	1.3	9	13	u22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+1½
		Atlsrail s		2	399	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
		AmZeA .48	2.6	12	116	19	18½	18½	—⅜
		AmZeB .48	2.6	11	33	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
		AmMfg 62c		2	14	17	16⅜	17	+⅛
		AMdBld s		14	19	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
		AMotin .36	2.4	6	74	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
		AmPetf 2.50	5.7	6	23	44	43½	44	+⅜
		AmPlan Cp		18	214	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
		APress .40	3.3	8	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
		AScIE		21	111	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		AmSeat .40	2.5		44	u16½	15	16½	+1¼
		AmTec .64	8.7	5	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		AndrJcb n		20	146	16	15	16	+⅞
		Andrea .36	5.4	13	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
		AngloC .20e	.9	11	202	23½	22¾	23⅜	—⅛
		Anthony .44b	4.5	4	15	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
		ApIDta .16	1.2	17	188	u13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	+1⅛
		AquaCd g .47			423	u43⅜	42⅜	43½	+1
		ArrowA .20	2.5	5	20	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
		Arundel .10e	1.4	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		Asamer g .40			292	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
		AskinSvc			122	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+½
		Astrex		10	5	19⅜	19½	19⅜	—½
		Atlnfo		8	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
		Atco Ind			27	1	15-16	15-16	
		AtlsCM .16e	2.1	19	2448	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
		AtlasCp wt			6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		Audiotr .16	2.6	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		August s .40	1.4	16	77	29⅞	28⅜	29⅜	—⅜
		AutoTrn			64	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		AutmRad			37	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
		AutoSw 1.20	2.5	13	50	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
		AVEMC .40	3.5	18	16	12	11½	11½	—½
		Avondl 1.20	6.2	9	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
		— B — B — B —							
		BAT .30e	5.3		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
		BRT			7	1⅛	1	1	
		Badger .80	6.4	6	18	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
		Baker .20	4.0		5	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
		BaldwS .32a	4.1		3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		BanFd 1.72e	7.2		12	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	
		Bangor wf			19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
		Banistr g			16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
		Barclay			7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
		BarnesE	17		29	11	10½	10⅜	
		Barnwl .20	.9		119	24½	22⅜	22½	—1⅜
		BarryR s.16	2.1	9	83	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
		BarthS			41	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
		BaruchF	53		187	17	16½	17	—⅛
		BasRsNY n		36	197	8	7⅜	8	
		BnfStA s .40	1.4	7	39	28	27½	28	+⅛
		BnfStB s .40	1.4	7	2	28	28	28	—⅛
		BergEm			5	27	5⅜	5½	5⅜ —⅛
		BergnB .32	2.3	9	50	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
		BrgB pf1.15	4.8		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
		BernzO			7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
		Berven			4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		BethCp		12	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		Beverly .24	1.9	14	219	12⅜	12¼	12½	
		BicPen .48	4.5	8	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅜
		Bickfrd .05e	2.5	11	17	2	2	2	
		BigV Sup .30	3.6	5	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
		BillyKid n		4	55	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
		BinkMf 1.20	6.2	7	31	19⅜	18⅜	19¼	+⅜
		Blount .64	1.8	9	166	u35	33⅜	34¼	+3¼
		BodinAp			138	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
		BollBer .40	1.9	18	72	27½	27¼	27⅜	—⅛
		BowVall g.10			501	48⅜	46⅜	47⅜	—⅛
		BowlAn .28	5.6	6	3	5	5	5	+⅛
		Bowmor		71	128	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜	+¼
		Bowne .60b	2.3	7	35	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
		BradfdN .26	1.9	10	134	13⅜	13⅛	13½	—⅛
		Branch .20	3.7	5	53	5⅜	5	5⅜	+¼
		Brantff wt			26	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
		Broscan 1.20	5.0	12	376	24⅜	23⅜	24⅛	+⅛
		BraunE		9	9	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+¼
		Breeze .57i	4.1	6	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
		BristBr .60	2.0	11	37	u30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
		BroDart .20	4.0	10	19	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
		BrooksP s.40	1.5	13	264	27	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
		BrownCo wt			112	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+⅛
		BrnFB 1.24	3.0	13	29	41⅛	40⅜	41	—⅜
		BrnF pf .40	10.		5	4	4	4	
		Buell .50	5.4	4	52	9½	9	9¼	+⅛
		Burgess			46	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
		Burnsin .60	3.0	10	66	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
		— C — C — C —							
		CK Pet .16	.6	37	419	25⅞	24⅜	25⅞	+⅜
		CDI		4	38	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		CHB Fd .57b	8.1	9	22	7	6⅞	7	+¼
		CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	101	4⅛	3⅞	4	
		CRS .36	2.6	5	26	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
		CSE 1.40b	7.2	5	9	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	—½
		CagleA		4	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
		Caldor s .50	2.2	10	32	22⅜	22½	22½	—⅛
		Calcorp		289	14	13½	13⅜	14	
		CalPIC 2	4.4	6	29	46¼	44⅜	45	—1½
		Camco .20	.8	13	35	38	37⅜	38	+⅜
		Campbll n		3	21	5⅜	5½	5½	—⅛
		CmpChb g			375	14½	13⅜	14⅜	+½
		CdnHmst g			491	27½	26½	27	—¾
		CdMarc g .46		10	86	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅛
		CdnMer g			13	23	22⅜	23	
		CdnOcc s.24			34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—½
		CapitlFd .20	5.8	16	9	4	4	4	
		Caressa .05e	1.7	15	37	3	2⅞	2⅞	
		CaroEn s1.20	5.3	3	15	22⅜	22	22⅜	+½
		CaroPL pf 5	12.		z10	43	d43	43	—½
		CarrolDr .05e	1.2	7	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
		CastlAM 1b	5.6	5	19	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
		CasFd 1.68a	8.3		14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
		Cavfirn .12e	.8	23	69	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	+⅜
		CelluCl		6	22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+¼
		CentSe .70e	9.0		3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
		CtryFo .10e	1.5	6	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		Cenvill 1.40	5.4	6	71	26	25⅜	26	+⅛
		Cetec .12	1.8	10	37	6⅜	6½	6½	
		ChadMl .60	8.7	6	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		Champlto			192	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
		ChartMd		9	25	29⅜	28⅜	29½	—⅛
		ChrtAl pf.75	11.		1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
		Chmplst .28	2.7	8	1	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
		ChlRv 1.60	8.3	13	13	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+¼
		ChletDv g s			366	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜	—⅛
		ChildWld		6	13	9⅜	9½	9⅜	—⅛
		ChlmCp .30	4.7	7	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		CircleK s		9	67	13	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
		Citation .56	5.9	6	20	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅜
		CityGas wt	5.2	7	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛
		Clabir .18b	2.7	11	47	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+⅛
		Clarmt .58e	4.1		3	14	14	14	
		ClarkC .29e	4.2	6	8	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
		Crawfd		25⅛	26⅛	2	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
		CrosTre		37⅜	38⅛	2	2⅜	2⅜	
		CultrFed		2⅛	3	1	1	1	
		Cyctron		14	15	1	1	1	
		DanlyM		30⅜	31½	1	1	1	
		DhDes		19½	20	1	1	1	
		DayMail		19	21	1	1	1	
		DekalBag		37⅜	38½	1	1	1	
		DeLuxC		36⅜	37½	1	1	1	
		DetCanT		11½	12½	1	1	1	
		DeweyEl		3½	4⅛	1	1	1	
		DiaCrys		24	25	1	1	1	
		DixnCro		40	41	1	1	1	
		Doculel		11⅛	11½	1	1	1	
		DollrGn		11⅜	11⅜	1	1	1	
		DoylDB		26	26⅜	1	1	1	
		DunkInD		10⅜	11⅛	1	1	1	
		Durlron		16½	17½	1	1	1	
		EatnVnce		6⅜	7½	1	1	1	
		EconLab		24⅜	25⅛	1	1	1	
		ElPasEl		9⅛	9⅜	1	1	1	
		EiderBe		6⅛	7	1	1	1	
		EleNucl		10	10⅛	1	1	1	
		ElMedul		7½	8½	1	1	1	
		EnrDev		17	18	1	1	1	
		Entwisl		3⅛	4	1	1	1	
		EstOil		62	63½	1	1	1	
		Fabrik		2⅛	2⅜	1	1	1	
		FibkSvs		37	37⅜	1	1	1	
		FlBcsn		18⅜	19½	1	1	1	
		FtEmes		12⅜	13⅛	1	1	1	
		FtWnFin		4⅜	5	1	1	1	
		Flickar		12⅜	13⅜	1	1	1	
		FloatPnl		15⅛	16⅛	1	1	1	
		FloWstU		13-16	1 1-16	1	1	1	
		ForesID		35½	36	1	1	1	
		Formigli		2⅜	3½	1	1	1	
		FrankCp		8⅛	8⅜	1	1	1	
		FrankEl		15½	16⅛	1	1	1	
		GnRlEst		9½	11	1	1	1	
		GnReins		85	87	1	1	1	
		GovEFn		9⅛	10	1	1	1	
		GreenM		11⅜	11⅜	1	1	1	
		GrevAdv		48½	51½	1	1	1	
		GtIntsl		17½	19	1	1	1	
		Gyrodyn		6	4⅜	1	1	1	
		Hardwke		7	8	1	1	1	
		HrsRaw		10	10½	1	1	1	
		HarpGe		35½	36⅜	1	1	1	
		HartMfl		15	15½	1	1	1	
		HmrdF		27½	28⅜	1	1	1	
		Holobm		3	3½	1	1	1	
		Hoover		12⅜	13⅛	1	1	1	
		HortzRs		3⅛	3⅜	1	1	1	
		HvortInt		22	26	1	1	1	
		IMSInt		32⅜	33½	1	1	1	
		IntrInd		9½	10⅛	1	1	1	
		IntelCp		73⅛	74⅛	1	1	1	
		IntrcEnr		8⅛	9⅛	1	1	1	
		IntmtGs		14⅛	14⅜	1	1	1	
		InBkWsh		11⅞	12⅛	1	1	1	
		IvoSolF		23⅜	23⅛	1	1	1	
		JamWPh		5⅛	5⅜	1	1	1	
		Jamsby		19½	20⅛	1	1	1	
		JiffyFd		⅛	1⅛	1	1	1	
		JoslynM		15⅜	16½	1	1	1	
		KalsSt pf		16½	17⅛	1	1	1	
		Kolver		3⅜	4⅛	1	1	1	
		Kaman		25⅜	26½	1	1	1	
		KmpAm		10⅜	11⅛	1	1	1	
		KateGre		3-16	7-16	1	1	1	
		Koysom		3½	4½	1	1	1	
		KelrSv		45½	47	1	1	1	
		Keuffel		23	24	1	1	1	
		Kimbell		17	17⅛	1	1	1	
		KingInd		5⅜	6⅜	1	1	1	
		KnapeV		16⅛	17½	1	1	1	
		Krotos		21½	22½	1	1	1	
		LancaIn		19½	20⅛	1	1	1	
		LandRas		4⅜	5⅛	1	1	1	
		LameCo		23	24	1	1	1	
		LadStor		8⅜	9⅛	1	1	1	
		LinBest		43½	44½	1	1	1	
		Logetrn		14	15	1	1	1	
		MSIDat		18⅜	19⅜	1	1	1	
		MadsGE		12⅜	13⅛	1	1	1	
		MagellPet		15	15⅜	1	1	1	
		MalrRt		2⅜	3⅛	1	1	1	
		Mallkrt		31½	32½	1	1	1	
		MauLP		26	27½	1	1	1	
		McCorm		23⅜	24⅛	1	1	1	
		McQuay		18	19⅜	1	1	1	
		MidsxN		18½	19⅛	1	1	1	
		MdlntCop		9	9⅜	1	1	1	
		MidlRes		2⅜	3⅛	1	1	1	
		MidlBks		28⅜	29⅜	1	1	1	
		Millipr		34½	35⅜	1	1	1	
		MissVIG		16⅜	17⅜	1	1	1	
		Molex		41½	42⅛	1	1	1	
		MonCpl		7	7⅜	1	1	1	
		MoorCpd		25	26	1	1	1	
		MoraRes		1	1⅜	1	1	1	
		MotClub		3⅜	4⅛	1	1	1	
		Mueller		31½	32½	1	1	1	
		NorsCp		26	28	1	1	1	
		NwldRE		14⅜	15⅜	1	1	1	
		NJNGas		15⅜	15⅜	1	1	1	
		NielsnA		28½	29	1	1	1	
		NielsnB		28⅜	28⅜	1	1	1	
		NoCarGs		16⅜	17⅜	1	1	1	
		NoEOil un		89	90½	1	1	1	
		NwNGs		17⅜	17⅜	1	1	1	
		NwstPS		15⅛	15⅜	1	1	1	
		Noxell		28½	29	1	1	1	
		OdhVM		25	25⅜	1	1	1	
		OhFerro		10	11	1	1	1	
		OtterTP		19⅜	20⅛	1	1	1	
		PCAInl		9⅜	10⅛	1	1	1	
		PabstB		13	13½	1	1	1	
		PcGaR		20	20⅜	1	1	1	
		PaulevP		27⅛	28	1	1	1	
		PeerMt		10⅛	11	1	1	1	
		PenoEnl		13⅜	14⅛	1	1	1	
		Petrolit		45	46	1	1	1	
		Pettibon		25½	26½	1	1	1	
		PierceSS		8⅜	9⅛	1	1	1	
		Pinkrtn		38	39½	1	1	1	
		PlanHIB		21½	21⅜	1	1	1	
		Plasthe		1	2	1	1	1	
		Pneals		4⅜	5½	1	1	1	
		Progrx		1⅜	1⅜	1	1	1	
		PbSvNC		12⅛	12½	1	1	1	
		PurtBan		17⅜	18½	1	1	1	
		PutDCap		12⅜	13⅜	1	1	1	
		QuakrCh		24⅜	25⅜	1	1	1	
		RogenPr		11⅛	11⅜	1	1	1	
		Raychm		60½	62½	1	1	1	
		Raymnd		32	33	1	1	1	
		RctgEq		9⅜	10⅛	1	1	1	
		RoadEx		27⅜	28⅛	1	1	1	
		RobbMy		57½	59½	1	1	1	
		Rexnin		3⅛	4⅛	1	1	1	
		Rouse		20⅜	21⅛	1	1	1	
		RusStov		16	16½	1	1	1	
		SadNer		4⅛	4⅜	1	1	1	
		ScanDt		2⅜	3	1	1	1	
		ScrippH		65½	70½	1	1	1	
		Sycmst s		24½	25½	1	1	1	
		Shawml		41⅜	42⅜	1	1	1	
		SolidSts		13⅛	14	1	1	1	
		SCalWtr		11⅜	12½	1	1	1	
		SwElSv		14	14⅜	1	1	1	
		SwnEnr		42⅛	43⅛	1	1	1	
		Standvn		23	23⅜	1	1	1	
		StdRegs		26⅜	27⅜	1	1	1	
		StanHP		23	24	1	1	1	
		SterSt		6	6½	1	1	1	
		StrwCl		26½	28	1	1	1	
		SuperEl		11⅜	11⅜	1	1	1	
		TIME DC		5⅛	5⅜	1	1	1	
		Tampax		30⅜	31	1	1	1	
		Tandem		51½	52⅛	1	1	1	
		TecumP		46½	48½	1	1	1	
		Tenoant		19	20½	1	1	1	
		Tenery		21⅛	21⅜	1	1	1	
		TricoPd		43½	46½	1	1	1	
		TroyGld s		11½	12	1	1	1	
		TysonFd		16⅜	17⅜	1	1	1	
		UnMcGl		14⅜	15⅜	1	1	1	
		USSurg		31⅜	32½	1	1	1	
		USTrck		16⅜	17⅜	1	1	1	
		UVaBsh		26	26½	1	1	1	
		UsPenP		13½	14⅛	1	1	1	
		VanDas		12⅛	14	1	1	1	
		Valcrop		18	18⅜	1	1	1	
		VideoCp		6⅛	6⅜	1	1	1	
		VisNBsh		14	14½	1	1	1	
		WghEnr		16⅜	16⅜	1	1	1	
		Weldrn		2	2⅜	1	1	1	
		WeltsGa		7⅜	8⅜	1	1	1	
		WrlnMfg		3⅜	4⅛	1	1	1	
		WmarC		26⅜	27½	1	1	1	
		WoodLot		23½	24⅛	1	1	1	
		WrlghtN		4⅛	4½	1	1	1	
		ZionUts		26	27	1	1	1	
		AlcoStd		6⅜	6⅜	1	1	1	
		AlgnTch		7⅜	7⅜	1	1	1	
		AlphaInd		2	2⅛	1	1	1	
		AlphaTch		1⅜	1⅜	1	1	1	
		AmCmpUt		3⅜	3⅜	1	1	1	
		AmDiagn		15	15⅜	1	1	1	
		AmHosp		31	31⅜	1	1	1	
		AmMed		8	8⅛	1	1	1	
		AmNtrBio		2	2⅜	1	1	1	
		AmStrlzr		8	8⅜	1	1	1	
		Amrinst		3	3⅜	1	1	1	
		Amsco s		13	13⅜	1	1	1	
		AnalytBio		2	2⅜	1	1	1	
		Andros		2	2⅜	1	1	1	
		Angelica		16	16⅜	1	1	1	
		Anthony		3	3⅜	1	1	1	
		ArkBest		13	13⅜	1	1	1	
		ArmstrW		7	7⅜	1	1	1	
		Arvin		16	16⅜	1	1	1	
		Ashlnd		32½	32⅜	1	1	1	
		AtlntcRc		27	27⅜	1	1	1	
		AtlntRch		18	18⅜	1	1	1	
		AutoDis		25	25⅜	1	1	1	
		Avnet		37	37⅜	1	1	1	
		Avco		21	21⅜	1	1	1	
		Avery		29	29⅜	1	1	1	
		Avon		62	62⅜	1	1	1	
		BakerJ		7	7⅜	1	1	1	
		Bally		3	3⅜	1	1	1	
		BalMfg		4	4⅜	1	1	1	
		BkAm		34	34⅜	1	1	1	
		BkNY		32	32⅜	1	1	1	
		BkTrst		34	34⅜	1	1	1	
		Bankers		27	27⅜	1	1	1	
		BnkVA		27	27⅜	1	1	1	
		BarnesG		18	18⅜	1	1	1	
		Barnes		23	23⅜	1	1	1	
		BarrLab		5	5⅜	1	1	1	
		BasicEl		8	8⅜	1	1	1	
		BatesMf		3	3⅜	1	1	1	
		BayBnk		14	14⅜	1	1	1	
		BayStGas	

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



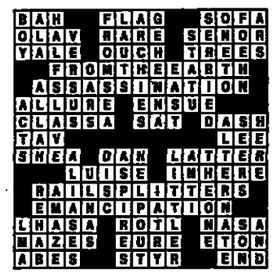
ACROSS

1 Magnesium silicate
5 "The —— Truth"
10 Drop —— (visit)
14 Source of a certain flu
15 Exalt
16 Wheel center
17 Suspense film of 1938
20 Windflower
21 Draws closer
22 The ——, Thames sandbank
23 Coiffure feature
25 "... the —— on the Wing"
28 Resin used in perfumes
29 Doctors' org.
32 Lamb
33 Algonquians
34 Storage space
35 A master of suspense
39 Prefix with adroit or apropos
40 Univ. groups
41 Race track
42 Sault —— Marie
43 Renown
44 Branching
46 Splendor
47 Arctic seal
48 Oil from petals
51 Frame of mind
54 Suspense film of 1935, with "The"
58 Barrel-bottom stuff
59 Peter with a pumpkin
60 Biblical patriarch
61 Dictator's phrase
62 Vast chasm
63 —— Royce, disco group

DOWN

1 Make an edging
2 People of eastern Africa
3 Legal claim
4 Chinese or Gregorian item
5 Passions
6 Memorable "Duke"
7 Quinary group
8 Book by Dos Passos
9 Author Deighton
10 Map detail
11 Okinawa port
12 "One Flew ——"
13 Famed T-man
18 Mine, in Marseille
19 Opposite of an outpouring
23 Vers-librists
24 Guinness
25 Items for gymnasts
26 —— ease
27 M-1, e.g.
28 Far from fresh
29 From the beginning
30 Biotite and muscovite
31 Talus locale
33 Ring king
36 Exertion
37 Tiny amount
38 Data processor
44 London wrecking crew
45 Liberal ——
46 Do a grammarian's job
47 Uses a whetstone
48 Gudrun's husband
49 Now's partner
50 Stadium feature
51 "And never a saint took —— . . ."
52 City once called Lake's Crossing
53 Series of imposing events
55 Verily
56 Collar
57 Dir. of L.A. from 52 Down

Solution to Previous Puzzle

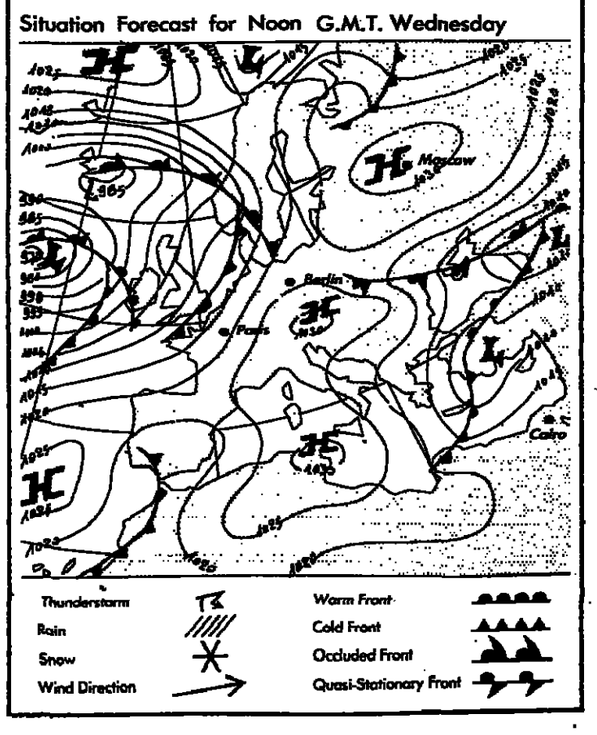


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	42	Overcast	MIAMI	16	61	Fair
ANKARA	2	35	Cloudy	MILAN	3	37	Foggy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—5	23	Snow
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—13	8	Snow
BELGRADE	6	43	Foggy	MUNICH	3	37	Rain
BERLIN	5	41	Rain	NEW YORK	1	34	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	Foggy	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCHAREST	1	34	Rain	OSLO	—5	23	Overcast
BUDAPEST	8	46	Fair	PARIS	7	45	Foggy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Foggy	ROME	16	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy	SOFIA	1	34	Snow
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	—5	23	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	1	34	Snow
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Overcast
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy	TOKYO	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Fair	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—14	7	Fair	VIENNA	6	43	Showers
HOUSTON	13	56	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	6	43	Foggy	WASHINGTON	2	35	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	Fair
LISBON	10	50	Cloudy				
LONDON	9	48	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Record of Valentine Day Messages Is Heart of London Times Matter

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP) — Ian Bradley, the editor of The Times of London, reported today that a record number of about 2,000 Valentine Day messages have been booked for the special Feb. 14 issue — more than twice the previous high of 832.

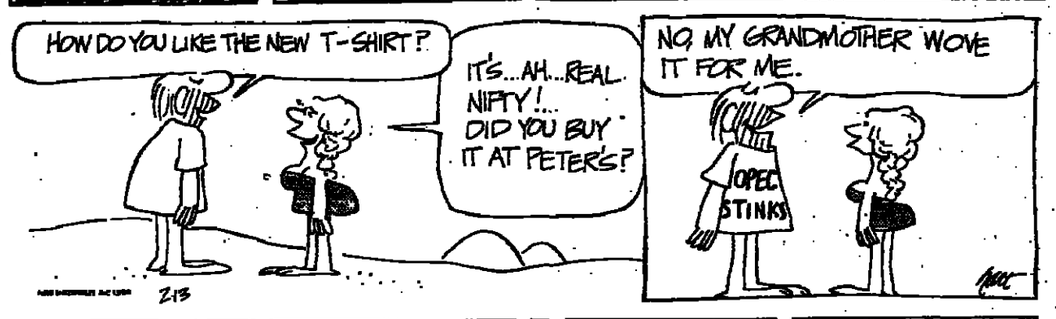
The Times offered to print a special message and send along a book of love poems to each object of a Valentine announcement, as well as a letter which says that a communication awaits in The Times classifieds.

But the Valentines may have a long search. The announcements will occupy a total of 28 columns of the newspaper on Thursday.

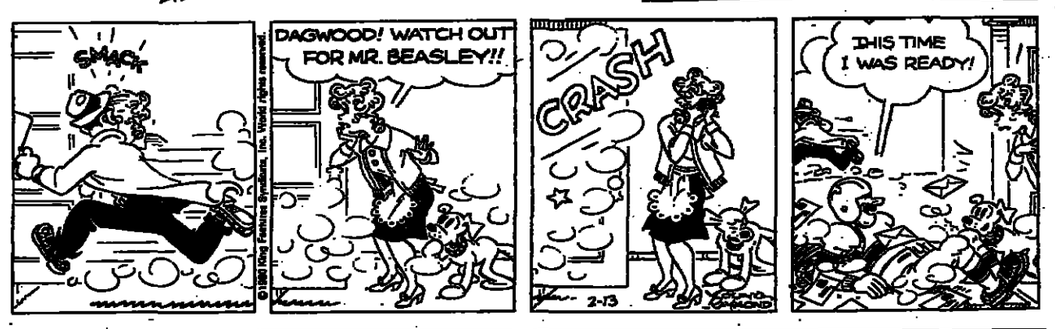
"Never let it be said again," Mr. Bradley noted, "that Times readers are interested only in obituaries and crosswords."

PEANUTS

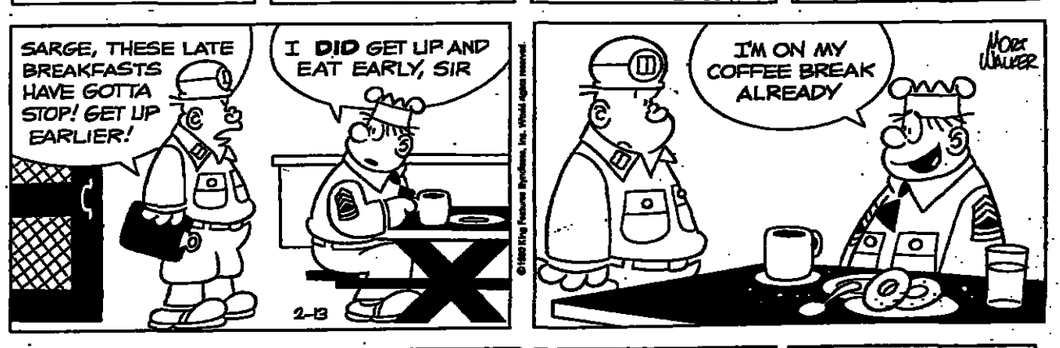
B.C.



BLONDIE

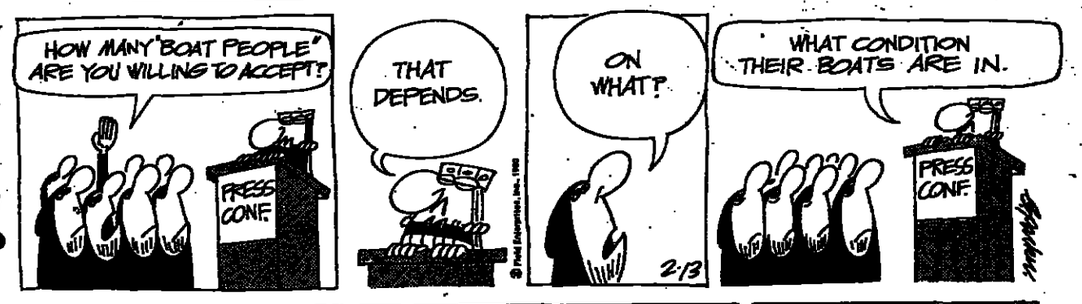


BEETLE BAILEY



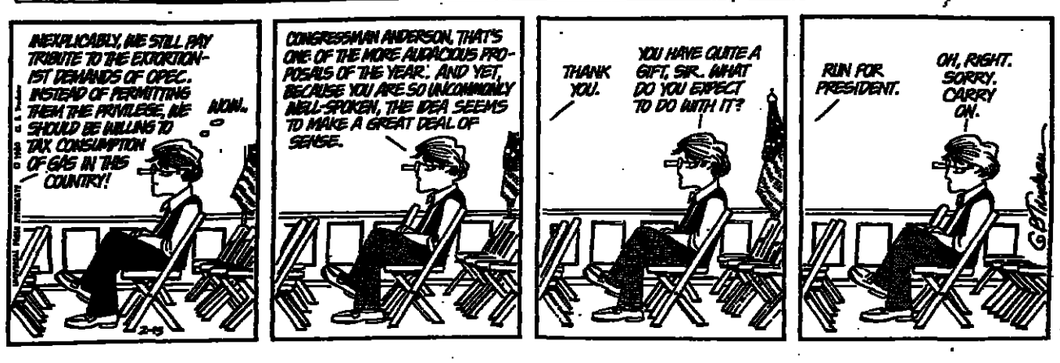
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DABNY

ACOOC

VRILED

ZAMONA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TYING SAVOR PAUNCH OBTUSE
Answer: What the audience began to do when the ham magician put on his "disappearing act" — VANISH

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HOW DO YA SPELL 'GOOFY'?"

BOOKS

WHO'S ON FIRST

By William F. Buckley Jr. Doubleday. 275 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SPY novels divide into those that try to be witty and those that don't. The second category subdivides into novels of angst and novels of procedure. Angst is for romantics and procedure for classicists.

In the first category, the wit, such as it is, usually arises from the wisecracking of one or more of the characters. The wisecrack is a violence of style that appeals to people who have bloodthirsty feelings about language and ideas.

William F. Buckley Jr. is almost alone in using genuine political mischief as a source of wit in the spy novel. He raises the sort of questions that only the most naive and the most sophisticated political observers would dare to ask. He says, "What if — " and then proposes something that is as attractive as it is preposterous, something so nearly commonsensical that it throws the entire Western world into pandemonium.

He did this in "Stained Glass," his previous spy novel, and now he is at it again in "Who's on First." It is 1956, and the earthshaking question is who will launch the first satellite, the United States or the Soviet Union? At stake is "the myth of bourgeois scientific invincibility." Will outer space be conquered by a planned economy or laissez-faire? Will the grasshopper rule the world, or the ant? Who can spit farther, Khrushchev or Eisenhower?

Buckley learned all about writing spy novels with his second attempt. He understood, for example, that readers of the genre love the technical, which is the objective correlative of a superior type of anxiety. In "Stained Glass," the problem was how to achieve the blue that corresponded to the medieval vision of heaven. In "Who's on First," Buckley addresses himself to keeping up the strength of transistor crystals. The transistor is the brain, the liver and the prostate of contemporary electronics.

Once again, the security of the free world is weighed against the life of an extraordinary individual, and Blackford Oakes weighs the casuistry of the Central Intelligence Agency against his natural elitism. His fiance, Sally, declares herself, announcing she is not going to marry a murderer. There are still a few old-fashioned moral heroines.

Buckley has a go at describing the Gulag. Two Soviet scientists survive it, like fish in a balanced aquarium, by feeding on each other's sympathy. They warm the freezing nights by playing statistical games, by projecting numbers into nothingness.

Allen Dulles, director of the CIA, and Dean Acheson, former secretary of state, continue their interesting conversations from the previous book. Acheson says: "Some day, your spy network may discover poverty in America, and do something about it."

Dulles, speaking for the Republicans, who were then in power, replies: "There can't be that many poor people, Dean. They all voted for your party — and look how many votes you got." However, in a fine show of impartiality, the conservative Buckley gives the best line of the book to a Democrat.

The author likes the word "mordant," and "Who's on First" has its share of mordant wit. When Blackford reports to his superior Rufus in his apartment, Rufus says, "Coffee?" and Blackford answers: "Thanks. Assassination?" A leading Soviet scientist says it is easier to send a satellite into space than to find an apartment in his country.

Blackford Oakes brings an unusual dignity and gallantry to patriotic fornication. He gives himself "totally," his imagination "writhes," and he "suffocates." In every respect, he is a welcome relief from the unromantic superiority and disengagement of a James Bond. Beneath this cold war, there beats a warm heart.

Buckley is a very busy man, with a magazine to edit, a television show, a yacht and books to write and now and again "Who's on First" shows small signs of haste. People "snap," someone speaks "chirpily," things are "spotted" by people, other things "transpire" and the author has not found time to use the word "velleity" in a convincing context. He is certainly good enough at writing spy novels to take them just a little more seriously. Even a Soviet spy should not be made to say: "What you find in this envelope there will be five times of when the photograph comes to me."

Perhaps, too, there was just a little more personality in "Stained Glass" than one finds in "Who's on First." The young German counter was an appealing character, and he brought out Blackford, too. If anyone can make lively reading out of political or moral soul-searching, Buckley can. The difficulty with wits is that they are afraid of sentimentality. But what are politics, patriotism, spying, war, cold or hot if they are not sentimental?

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John le Carre	1	[illegible]
2	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz	7	[illegible]
3	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth	2	[illegible]
4	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	4	[illegible]
5	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	3	[illegible]
6	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman	10	[illegible]
7	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins	5	[illegible]
8	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	6	[illegible]
9	THE TOP OF THE HILL, by Irwin Shaw	9	[illegible]
10	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	8	[illegible]
11	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer	11	[illegible]
12	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	12	[illegible]
13	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	13	[illegible]
14	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by Gen. John Hackett and other top-ranking generals and NATO advisors	14	[illegible]
15	MOVIOLA, by Garson Kanin	15	[illegible]

NONFICTION

1	THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	2	[illegible]
3	ANATOMY OF A[illegible]NESS, by Norman C[illegible]	6	[illegible]
4	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin and Patrick McGrady	4	[illegible]
5	JAMES HERRIOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Herriot	3	[illegible]
6	WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by Henry Kissinger	5	[illegible]
7	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	9	[illegible]
8	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	7	[illegible]
9	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	11	[illegible]
10	SERPENTINE, by Thomas Thompson	12	[illegible]
11	FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lendon Smith	8	[illegible]
12	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman	13	[illegible]
13	SYLVIA PORTER'S NEW MONEY BOOK FOR THE '80s, by Sylvia Porter	10	[illegible]
14	THE WINDSOR STORY, by J. Bryan 3d and Charles J.V. Murphy	13	[illegible]
15	THE AMERICANS, by Alistair Cooke	14	[illegible]

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ONE of the commonest of all bidding confusions leads to a post-mortem lament: "I meant it as Blackwood" or perhaps, "I thought you meant it as Blackwood."

There are many situations in which a four no-trump bid is a natural invitation to slam and not an inquiry about aces. Unless the partnership has established a trump fit, any raise of no-trump to the four-level should be regarded as invitational.

Agreement on this rule would have saved North-South from reaching a ridiculous slam contract on the diagramed deal. But as it turned out, they emerged all smiles.

North and South were using a strong club system, so the opening bid simply showed 17 points or more. The response of one heart was an artificial positive, committing the partnership to game, and the bidding continued naturally.

South intended his four no-trump bid as natural, as it would be using the rule set out above. But North responded as to Blackwood, showing one ace. Now South bid six diamonds in the belief that his partner had shown support for that suit. North might have suspected that something was wrong: It is hard to see how South could wish to play in his second suit without any indication of support, so North might have converted to no-trump.

South won the opening club lead and led a low club, ruffing in the dummy. He then finessed the diamond jack and cashed two trump winners, leaving East with the queen. Now South needed a little luck in the heart department.

He led the queen, forcing West to cover with the king, and won with the ace. He then returned to his hand with a spade lead to the king and finessed the heart nine, holding his breath.

When the heart nine won, the declarer continued to lead winning hearts from the dummy. If East had ruffed the fourth round of hearts in the fifth, South could have claimed the balance of the tricks with the last trump and club winners.

So East kept discarding, but it was no improvement. When a spade was led from dummy at the [illegible] trick, the diamond eight could not be prevented from giving South the 12th trick.

NORTH
♠Q10975
♥AJ984
♦82
♣6

WEST
♠J64
♥K105
♦1054
♣J1087

EAST
♠K83
♥572
♦Q763
♣532

SOUTH (D)
♠A2
♥Q3
♦AKJ9
♣AKQ94

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♥	Pass
2♣	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♦	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4N.T.	Pass	5♦	Pass
6♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club jack.

هكذا من الأصل

Australia Winning Cricket Revolution Everywhere Except on the Field

By Mihir Bose

LBOURNE (IHT) — As Mike Brearley English cricket team out onto the field in against Australia recently in Melbourne, ator shouted, "Hey Ayatollah Brearley, re you going to release the hostages?" It e of the more printable comments made he English captain this Australian cricket and the depth of feeling summed up the Australians have felt toward the English. ralian cricket followers have always loved the Poms, as the English are called (the ion is said to be derived from the pom- ats worn by the early English colonials).

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

Australians were the first to provide real international competition to glish, and as early as 1897 an Australian could detect an "unfilial yearning on the young Australia to triumphantly thrash other country"— the young colonial stock g that John Bull Jr. could beat John Bull he game the father invented.

Ideal Symbol

rley is regarded as the symbol of every- ateful about John Bull Sr. His upper-mid- ss Englishness, his scholarly background was a philosophy professor — his ad- d love for the gentle Indian culture, his batting ability compensated for by his or tactical ability, but above all his role as esentative of the old, colonial order of Eng- icket still trying to stem the rising tide of ckerite revolution.

revolution started in May, 1977, when an alian television magnate, Kerry Packer, was to get exclusive rights to the televising of test matches and decided to set up his own series of cricket matches in opposition to the ones organized by the authorities in the various cricketing countries. The riches he offered were so dazzling that many of the leading cricketers from England, Australia, the West Indies and Pakistan — some of the poorest-paid professional sportsmen in those countries — readily accepted his terms.

Strengthened by a successful action in the London courts (where the judge ruled that the cricket authorities had no right to ban the rebels from playing), Packer relentlessly waged his war against the cricket authorities. For two years — during the 1977-78 and 1978-79 seasons — his World Series Cup cricket matches were a potent and serious rival to the traditional ones played in Australia and by the middle of 1979 he had successfully taken the game to the West Indies. (Though he often threatened to do so, he never actually staged his World Series matches in England, the home of cricket).

End of the War

By the end of the Australian season of 1978-79 it was clear that the Australian cricket board could no longer continue to fight Packer. He had recouped his early losses, and after a dreadful series against England that the established Australian team lost, 5-1, the Australian board faced near-bankruptcy. This forced the board to negotiate a settlement with Packer and this winter's cricket season was the result.

Although the Australian board has never disclosed the actual terms of the settlement, the broad outlines have been quite clear. While the board retains formal control of the game, its marketing, publicity and presentation are heavily influenced, if not controlled, by Packer and his marketing organization. It is this that is at the center of a most unusual test series and has made Brearley one of the most hated Englishmen ever to visit Australia.

Packer's men have never hidden their deeply felt feelings that traditional cricket as a game for flannelled fools and hot lazy summers has no future. As Tony Skelton, his general manager says, "We are not interested in the traditional cricket lover. If we have to concern ourselves

Packer believes cricket has to be marketed, like any other commodity, and this means selling it as an event. Market research has shown that people remember cricket matches in terms of feats: the time when Bradman (cricket's most celebrated batsman) scored his hundreth hundred, or when Lindwall (a great fast bowler) took his 200th test wicket. So Packer's commercials diligently plug this line: "Give your kids something to tell your kids about": perhaps the first time a bowler would break the 100-mile-an-hour barrier, or a slip fielder take more catches than any other fielder in the history of the game. As Skelton puts it, "You are not going to watch a boring match of cricket where 22 people stand round for six hours doing virtually nothing. You are going along to watch an event."

In order to make it an event they have made several changes. In most other games these would have passed unnoticed; in cricket, where a loud voice in a packed Lord's has been the cause of much head shaking, these are considered revolutionary: the game played at night under floodlights, a white-ball instead of a red ball in one-day cricket matches (there are basically two types of cricket matches — the one-day game, which is supposed to finish in a day, and the first-class game, which can last from three to six days), colored clothing instead of the traditional white, a wide variety of sporting gear for the enthusiasts and even rock concerts during the lunch-breaks.

Realizing that Australian cricket has always been a shrewd mixture of commercialism and nationalism, the television and newspaper ads promoting the game (itself a novelty) have unashamedly stressed Australian nationalism. Thus the most popular one stresses that now that cricket is reunited this is the greatest team Australia has ever had and ends with the uplifting jingle, "C'mon Aussie, C'mon Aussie." The jingle soon made the top of the charts as the most popular tune of the summer.

If market research figures are to be believed then the methods have certainly been successful. After the rock concerts the number of spectators under 15 years of age jumped from 22 to 42 percent, as many as 75 percent of one Melbourne crowd confessed they had never been to cricket before but had been attracted by the fare served up by Packer, and there is the exciting new audience of women. This, says Skelton, is the most interesting find: suntanned, young Australian women flocking to a game they now discover is no longer for the fuddy-duddies.

It is a crowd little affected by the unemployment situation, independent and potentially vastly exciting.

But everything has not gone right for Packer's new cricket. Audience figures are down on the years before Packer emerged on the scene (some Packer executives I talked to suggested that in previous years figures had been deliberately fudged), and the cricketer turned superstar has behaved with many of the attributes foreign to the gentleman game.

In With the New

One of Australia's leading cricketers, Dennis Lillee, had a public row in the middle of a test match with the umpire, the opposing English captain and his own captain — all in order to promote an aluminum bat. Bats are normally made of wood and the aluminum ones are shortly to be banned.

Also the new crowds coming into the game are very different from the old. They boo, jeer, get drunk, occasionally streak naked across the field of play or, during boring moments, start fights. In general, they display a boorishness foreign to the game. Cricket authorities have had to restrict the amount of beer that can be consumed in the ground and the police at all the major grounds have made numerous arrests.

But perhaps the gravest problem for Packer and his men has been the performance of the Australian team. Far from being the best in Australian history they have often performed as the worst.

As part of the peace proposals the tour program for this current Australian season was reorganized. Instead of India, England and the West Indies were invited to play three tests each against Australia and a series of one-day matches culminating in the finals for the World Series Cup.

The West Indies have traditionally provided the game with some of its most gifted players but their temperament for what is essentially a team game has always been suspect and in Australia they have rarely played up to their potential. In this series led by the shrewd Clive Lloyd and backed by the brilliance of the great Antiguian Vivian Richards, they have been devastating. Recovering from an uncertain beginning they have thrashed Australia and England in the one-day matches and annihilated Australia in the tests.

Australia has also been severely mauled by England in the one-day matches although the Australians have beaten the mother country in the tests. But here Brearley's and the English authorities' refusal to play for the Ashes has removed much of the charm. (The Ashes date from the time during the last century when, after an English defeat, an English newspaper in mock mourning announced, "English cricket is dead, the body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia." Sometime afterward a group of women did burn some stumps, place the ashes in an urn and give them to Lord's, the headquarters of the game. There they remain and have never left England. But whenever England meets Australia, the series is said to be for the mythical Ashes).

This time, since the series was suddenly arranged, and because the English authorities resented the Australian board's surrender to the mercenary instincts of Packer, the Ashes were not at stake. Brearley played a leading role in that decision and this is part of the reason for the tremendous Australian anger towards him.

Whither the Game?

So where does cricket go from here? In Australia, at least, many of the innovations Packer has introduced have come to stay. Cricket pundits may argue that there are too many one-day games, not enough of the real tests, but this is certainly what the public and the "new audience" want. Some feel that in time two entirely different types of cricket may be developing: the one-day type with all the razzmatazz of Packerism and the older five-day tests.

Some of Packer's men have even been talking of taking the one-day game to the United States, particularly New York. That city's many West Indians would appear to provide a ready market. Last year Packer's World Series Cricket did play a fairly well-attended match in Shea Stadium.

The big question is how far these developments would affect England, the home of cricket. There the game, helped by sponsorship, has recovered. But with the industrial climate being what it is, cricket — like other sports — may find it difficult to raise more money. Also for people like Brearley what matters is the traditional cricket order: long lazy tours, lasting three to four months, visits to rural areas, proper five-day tests etc.

It is a resolution of these very contradictory demands that will test cricket and its administrators. Alone among the major games it has been slow to respond to changes. It cannot afford to be caught napping again.

Davenport Clears Another Hurdle

By Neil Amdur.

E PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 12 — In the big-money ck games that became al- egendary on the track and rcuit a decade ago, Willie ort was always the banker, who dealt the cards, deter- the limits and controlled the

h Boston nicknamed him in 1964, and Willie D., as knew him, enjoyed his image elf-assured individual who neak a drag on a cigarette, rds until the wee hours and trun the world's best high s the same day.

the 36-year-old Davenport more than an Olympic on, world-record holder and card player. As he has by winning a spot on the No. four-man bobsled team for nter Olympics, behind the asual facade is a disciplined, ined individual who has al- ared to be different.

On the Board

76, after having been named executive board of the U.S. c Committee, Davenport ted himself for one of the tee's vice presidential posi- was not a personal ego trip; ort simply felt it was time cks were placed in leader- sitions on the committee, a e that motivated his desire it for the Winter Olympics.

there in the meeting that e recalled recently, "and I to them recite their slate of It had all been decided be- , so when they asked if ere any other nominations e floor, I raised my hand ninated myself. I lost, but a few votes. I also let them en that I would like to be ed as an officer of the Unit- s Olympic Committee in

e my own way," the 6-foot- 180-pound Davenport says. e tells me: 'You're a very person to deal with. When your mind is made up, you're impossible to change.'"

Davenport's decision to try out for the Olympic bobsled team almost floored W.W. (Woody) Dumas, the mayor of Baton Rouge, La., who has employed Davenport as a coordinator for youth programs in the city for 10 years and has supported Davenport's athletic pursuits.

"Are your crazy?" the mayor said, when Davenport initially presented the idea and asked for time off to train with Jeff Gadley, who is also a former black trackman, Bob Hickey and Jeff Jordan.

"A lot of people, including people on the Olympic committee, doubted me," Davenport said. "Even my wife doubted me. They'd say, 'Are you serious?'"

A four-time Olympic hurdler before this year, Davenport was always his own man. During the turbulent 1968 Mexico City Games, while American black athletes were being pressured from all sides politically, Davenport won the gold medal in the 110-meter high hurdles. His post-race news conference was held at the moment that Tommie Smith and John Carlos, two black American sprinters, were raising their black-gloved fists on the victory stand as a symbol of social protest.

"I noticed that no one was asking me about the race," Davenport related. "All they were interested in asking were racial questions. So I said: 'Hey, I came here to do a job, and I did it. If you don't have a questions about my race, I don't have anything more to say.'"

Question of Priority

Davenport, who supported the Olympic Project for Human Rights, had plenty to say the following winter. In 1969, he dominated the indoor circuit, recording seven world indoor bests and sweeping every race. Yet he was repeatedly bypassed for outstanding athlete awards at indoor meets, often in favor of milers and pole vaulters who turned in less impressive efforts but were more visible because they competed later in the evening.

"I wonder if they would have given it to me if I were white," he said one night after a record race that failed to earn him the award. The following week, after published reports underscored his displeasure, Davenport set another record and then was voted the meet's outstanding athlete.

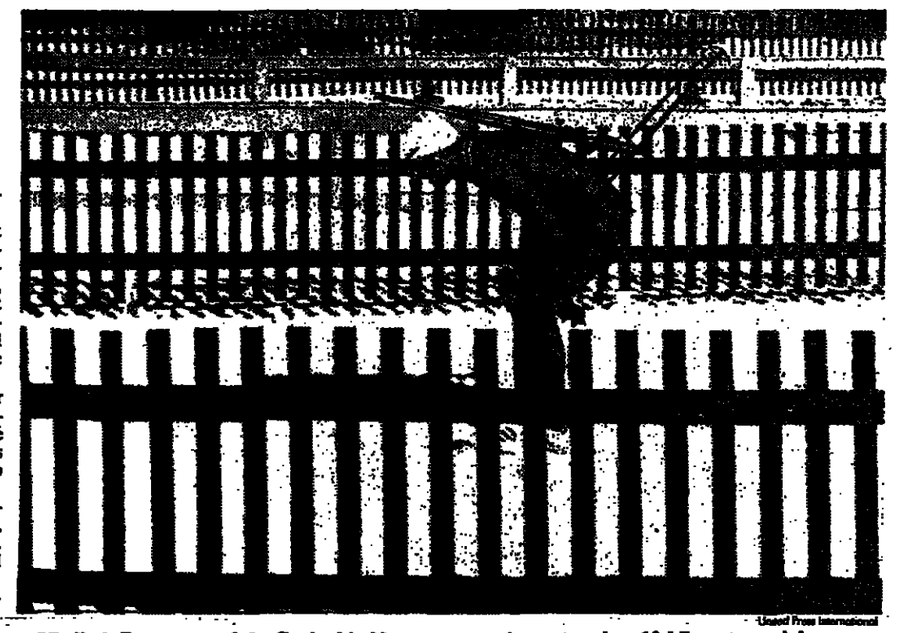
Until last December, Davenport had never set foot inside a bobsled, but he was aware of track athletes making the transistion to the sport. Meinhard Nehmer of East Germany was a 33-year-old javelin thrower in 1973 when he was first approached about bobsledding.

Three years later, Nehmer and a decathlete, Bernhard Germeshansen, won the two-man bobsled Olympic gold medal in Innsbruck, Austria. The victorious four-man team included Nehmer, Germeshausen, Jochen Babock, a former hockey player, and Bernhard Lehmann, who had won East Germany's military all-round competition.

Davenport's ability as a hurdler, accustomed to leaving a starting blocks, has served him well in bobsledding. Bobsledders assume track-type position in an attempt to maximize their speed and thrust in getting to the sled.

Davenport sits in the No. 3 seat. "The third person tries to add a little speed," he says. "Once we're in the sled, you have to maintain whatever position you're in, so you want to make it into the sled easy and smooth, not jerky."

Daveaport has always survived on mind over matter, and he adds this attitude to the team, too. From the beginning, he has told his teammates that the Europeans were no better. "We'll set the pace, let them catch us," he said. That is precisely what has happened, and his team's sled currently holds the course record.



United Press International

Vladimir Barnascov of the Soviet biathlon team practices a turn in a 10-kilometer training run.

Long-Awaited Snowfall at Lake Placid Hinders Practice by Downhill Skiers

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 12 (UPI) — A steady snowfall lent the proper esthetic touch to the official opening of athletic competition in the Winter Olympics here today but the long-awaited storm, after the greenest winter since 1932, proved unpopular with athletes.

The snow especially hindered the alpine and cross-country skiers, who have been training on man-made snow for several months. The difference in texture between real and man-made snow is considerable and the skiers were not pleased with the sudden change.

"It's the last thing we wanted," said Marc Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation. "The downhill tracks have been prepared perfectly with artificial snow and now we must sweep all this new snow off. Fortunately, there is not much at the moment."

Man-made and real snow do not mix well and can turn to slush.

Third Practice Run

The snow did not have an immediate impact on the downhill racers, however, as they continued to turn in fast times in their third practice run down Whiteface Mountain. There was an inch of fresh snow on the track, something which the Canadians said slowed them down but which did not bother the Austrians and Swiss.

Leonhard Stock of Austria found the conditions splendid and skied his way on to his country's Olympic team by turning in the fastest time recorded on Whiteface Mountain's downhill run. Stock clocked 1:45.07 or 1:43 seconds faster than the track record as he moved up from an alternate's role with this showing and the fastest time in the first practice yesterday. The Olympic downhill is scheduled Thursday.

Stock was followed by Peter Mueller of Switzerland; the World Cup downhill champion and a strong favorite for the gold medal, in 1:45.76. Valeri Tsiganov of the Soviet Union, first and second in the two runs yesterday, was third today in 1:46.83.

Harti Weirather of Austria was fourth and Ken Read of Canada fifth, followed by Karl Anderson of the United States. Seventh was Herbert Plank of Italy, followed by Werner Grissmann of Austria, Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Sepp Walcher of Austria.

The record for the 3,009-meter run was 1:46.50, set in a World Cup race last year by Peter Wirnsberger of Austria. After Stock's promotion, it was not announced who would be dropped from the four-man Austrian downhill squad.

In comments about the new snow, the strong Canadian team was among those least pleased with the conditions.

"There was a real big difference," said Dave Murray, who finished 19th. "When you come off a bump, your body falls right forward because the skis just stick when you hit the ground.

"The new snow also made the long, flat section over the last third of the run very much slower. It was almost necessary to push with the poles."

Women Not Timed

Cindy Nelson, the main U.S. hope in the women's downhill, said man-made snow is normally hard and fast. "But with this fresh snow on it, the track was so slow on the final flat stretch I felt like being in a junior race," said Nelson. The women were not timed.

The snow did not affect the opening athletic event since it was staged indoors at the hockey arena but a power failure did delay the start of the first game between Norway and Czechoslovakia for about 15 minutes.

Six games, including the U.S.-Sweden match, were scheduled today in the hockey tournament.

The official opening ceremony is scheduled tomorrow.

Olympic Schedule

(All Times EST)
Wednesday, Feb. 13
2:30 p.m.—Opening ceremonies.
7:00 p.m.—Luge, 1st run, men's and women's.

NBA's 3-Point Goal Revives a Shooter

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT) — To some he has seemed arrogant, selfish and moody. Others have considered him loyal, sensitive and honest. One thing that was never in question about Rick Barry, however, was his ability to shoot.

Barry, six weeks shy of 36 years old and in the final season of his $500,000-a-year contract with the Houston Rockets, has awakened an old talent, making 3-point field goals, those from far out on the court. Against the New Jersey Nets last Wednesday, he made 7 in 10 tries, and against the Utah Jazz three days later he made 8 of 12.

In three games last week, all of which the Rockets won, Barry shot 28 3-pointers and made 16, a .571 percentage. In those three games he tried only 10 2-point field goals and made 4.

Barry's 3-point spree proved at least for now that he is still one of the league's best shooters. While this streak has amazed some people, it has amused Barry.

"A lot of the excitement is because it's the NBA," said Barry yesterday by telephone from Houston. "I once made eight 3-pointers in the ABA and it was no big thing."

The 3-point play, a brainchild of the defunct American Basketball Association, was adopted by the league this season. The eight 3-pointers in one game set a league record and were two short of the ABA mark, 10, in 26 attempts, set by Les Salvage of the Anaheim Amigos in February, 1968.

In his 14 pro seasons Barry has won scoring titles in both leagues and has played for six different teams. Lawsuits pursued him in the ABA arenas of Oakland, Calif., Washington, Virginia and New York. At one point he was simultaneously under contract to two clubs and only a court order forced him back to the Golden State Warriors of the NBA from the New York Nets.

Hurt by Criticism

When Barry signed with the Rockets as a free agent last season he was supposed to be the team's savior. Instead, he met with reporters' criticism, which upset him.

The outspoken Barry told his critics, "I can't do the things I used to. I can't score 30 points a game and carry a ball club. But I can be a factor in different areas."

For the first time in his career the 6-foot-7-inch Barry is no longer a starter. Until Jan. 12, when Del Harris, the Rockets' coach, gave him the green light to start shooting 3-pointers, some observers, including Barry, thought that his career was nearing an end. But since then Barry has made 42 3-pointers in 97 attempts and he said yesterday he plans to play next season.

Harris is a great booster of the 3-pointer. He coached in the ABA and then in Spain under ABA rules.

NBA Leaders

Scorings	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, SA	53	702	352	1777	33.5
Free, SD	50	561	446	1570	31.4
Dantley, Utah	53	579	358	1516	28.6
Malone, Hou.	56	568	378	1498	26.8
Ervins, Phi.	56	595	302	1494	26.7
Abdul-Jabbar, LA	58	662	264	1470	25.3
Issel, Den	58	519	363	1404	24.2
Criteright, NY	57	470	360	1300	22.8
Johnson, Mil.	56	524	226	1276	22.8
Birdsong, KC	62	589	223	1407	22.7

Rebounding	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	56	417	430	847	15.1
Nater, SD	60	259	646	905	15.1
Unseld, Wsh	55	218	502	720	13.1
C. Jons, Ph.	56	161	513	674	12.0
Parish, G.S.	53	186	418	604	11.4

Assists	G	No.	Avg
Richardson, NY	57	531	9.3
Archibald, Bos	56	473	8.4
Cheeks, Phi	55	430	7.8
Ford, K.C.	62	460	7.7
Nixon, L.A.	58	441	7.6

The Soccer Scene

The Man Who Landed Keegan

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Feb. 12 (IHT) — He was born the son of a caretaker, one of eight children in the family. He stands 6 feet 4 inches and the bearing and polish tell you more about the man's national service standing guard outside Chelsea Barracks and Buckingham Palace than his brief time on the dole after a Fourth Division club sacked him as coach.

To the world this week, Lawrie McMenemy is the man who signed Kevin Keegan. McMenemy never scaled the heights as a player, but at age 43 has developed taste enough for the media and its world to come out of the shadow of the world-class figure he has signed and project himself and his club between now and July when Keegan actually arrives to wear Southampton colors.

Southampton? There's another name new to many of you. It is a club nestling in rural Hampshire, a seaport on England's south coast. Even without the new star, Southampton was a tiny club bursting — almost literally — at the seams. Yet, while all the talk was of Juventus of Italy, Barcelona of Spain or Manchester United, Arsenal, Leeds and Chelsea in England, McMenemy's Southampton was stealthily upstaging them all to lure the European player of the year to its shores.

Choice of Transport

He arrived by private plane and not by boat, but otherwise it was superbly stage-managed. McMenemy once aspired to journalism, and his work as a soccer manager often suggests he is exceptional at it.

As an after-match speaker, a television panelist and a "ghosted" columnist, he has few equals; he uses his gifts to project Southampton beyond its means and yesterday, while all the world may have thought Keegan was busily training in Hamburg, McMenemy had phoned media contacts and directed them to a country hotel outside Southampton. "Be there," he told them. "It's the big one."

The call was for 1:45 p.m., and big Lawrie had to entertain a packed audience of newsmen and Southampton players for almost an hour while strong headwinds over the North Sea held back the arrival of his main announcement.

At last, nearer 2:45 p.m., he said: "Now I'd like to introduce someone who will play a big part in Southampton's future. . .show him in Ted."

Family Along

Ted Bates, the club's chief executive, duly opened a side door, and in strode Keegan, his face beaming as the audience broke out in applause, his wife Jean and year-old baby, Laura Anne, accompanied by Hamburg SV's general manager, Gunter Netzer, in his wake.

The secret had been kept for eight days. . .purely and simply for the enjoyment of this moment. Even Alan Ball, the club's experienced captain, had no inkling of it, even John Mortimore, the assistant manager, was not told. Keegan had played at Wembley and scored twice last week, but even then only he, McMenemy and a small handful of people knew where his future might carry him.

Perhaps it had to be done this way. . .the clandestine nature of a bargain struck in a London apartment. If it had leaked out, or been announced separately in Southampton and Hamburg, who would have believed, after so much rumor, so many public deliberations by the player himself, that he was actually going to join so provincial a club?

Not that Southampton is short of an international or three, or that it is not already a force to be reckoned with. Apart from Alan Ball, a former England captain, it has Dave Watson and Mick Channon, who may have seen younger days but are pushing the club into third position, behind Liverpool and Manchester United, in the current English First Division table. And Channon and Watson just happen to be friends with whom Keegan has shared his room on international duty.

United Press International

Kevin Keegan discusses his signing with Southampton as its manager, Lawrie McMenemy, beams with pleasure.

One reason that Keegan is going there. Another is the very fact that Southampton is unfashionable, is a small club. To have gone back to Liverpool, or to the bigger clubs, would merely have re-created the pressures and expectations from which he fled Liverpool for Hamburg.

He may have said a few months ago that Juventus was his priority, and if not Juventus then Barcelona, but those options were closing. Juventus was made to dither by the Italian League's arguments about admitting overseas players, and in that time the full impact of that move came home to Keegan: Did he really need another new challenge, another problem with a language he hadn't spoken, with threats of kidnapping his wife and baby?

So, if not Italy, then Barcelona? The problem there was the Catalans would not wait for Keegan. They heard his priority, and went instead for Roberto Dynamite from Brazil.

He Can Handle the Boys

Meanwhile, for a man who so ably copes with the world's media to the point of manipulation, Keegan had misjudged the situation in West Germany; his popularity was falling in direct proportion to his unnecessary public utterances that placed Hamburg maybe fourth or fifth in his thoughts.

It was unnecessary for hoodlums to dismantle his Mercedes to make the point, but had Keegan waited, his explanations now that he is returning to England for reasons of family happiness and patriotism to the nation's 1982 World Cup cause might have been easier for the Germans to swallow.

Even there, in Keegan's stated opinion that the only real way to prepare for the World Cup is to be close at hand, there is an unkind push against Tony Woodcock and Laurie Cunningham who have simply followed his lead by transferring to FC Cologne and Real Madrid respectively. They went with the assurance of the national manager, Ron Greenwood, that the improvements in Keegan's play on the Continent were absolutely desirable in others; they went in the knowledge that Keegan became the national captain after his successful acclimatization in West Germany.

That said, there is no reason to question that Keegan has found genuine reasons within himself to return. He does put his family highly, he admits himself that the chase after riches abroad can become an unending and only materially satisfying pursuit, that anyway the tax situation here is not as punishing as it was when he left. Southampton, too, is, as he suggests, a club of genuine people.

It will pay him perhaps half of his $250,000 salary at Hamburg, but there are business contracts worth 10 times that. The transfer fee of $880,000 was fixed in Keegan's contract when he joined Hamburg and the $220,000 signing-on fee to the player is, in the circumstances, nothing outrageous.

In Keegan's circumstances, that is. In Southampton's terms it represents the total income from three home games, for Southampton is a club with a cramped ground that will not cope with the demands of Europe's press, never mind the increased populations who will be attracted like moths to the flame.

The ground is bound on all sides by buildings or major roads; it has a capacity of 24,000, through visibility is a feat of contortionist ability once you try to stand on its terraces at anything like a full house. McMenemy is hoping that his coup in signing Europe's most wanted played will convince the town council finally of the need for a new stadium. . .which is why the caretaker's son with the affable style invited the council's leader along to his unveiling ceremony.

The manager was delivering the player sought after by half the soccer world. . .now it was up to the authorities to provide a home fit to keep him in. Southampton, one feels, is about to embark on some disquiet as well as some fairy tale in its immediate future.

NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Dionne, LA	47	61	104
Lafleur, Mtl	41	59	100
Gretzky, Edm	34	54	88
Trottier, NYI	30	45	75
Perreault, Buf	31	41	72
Taylor, LA	30	42	72
Simmer, LA	36	33	69
MacDonald, Edm	33	35	68
Cloutier, Que	32	34	66
MacAdam, Minn	30	36	66
Federko, Stl.	25	41	66

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	37	4	13	87	228	159
NY Rangers	25	21	9	59	218	197
NY Islanders	26	20	7	59	185	148
Atlanta	25	22	7	57	186	182
Washington	14	30	9	37	167	201
Smythe Division						
Chicago	23	19	14	60	159	148
St. Louis	24	23	9	57	177	183
Edmonton	17	27	11	45	200	226
Vancouver	18	28	8	44	169	189
Colorado	14	32	9	37	171	212
Winnipeg	14	34	3	31	151	226
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	30	19	6	66	209	179
Los Angeles	22	25	9	53	223	234
Pittsburgh	19	25	11	49	178	204
Detroit	20	26	8	48	184	186
Hartford	17	24	11	45	186	192
Adams Division						
Buffalo	35	15	6	76	222	146
Boston	33	15	7	73	318	142
Minnesota	25	17	10	60	212	162
Quebec	20	26	8	48	142	191
Toronto	22	28	4	48	202	226

Monday's Result

Buffalo 4, St. Louis 2 (Von Boemmer (8), Gare (27), Dudley (8), Sellims (18); Patey (10), Currie (13))

...asketball Polls

...ORK, Feb. 12 (AP) — The top 20 ...e Associated Press college basketball ...first-place votes in parentheses, re- ...otal points. Points based on 20-19-18- ...13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

...(38)	20-0	1,160
	21-1	1,047
	21-2	1,012
	23-2	959
	21-4	898
...(2)	18-4	874
...N.Y.	21-3	774
	17-4	749
	16-5	628
	17-5	462
...o	16-5	451
...ma	16-4	435
...Young	18-4	409
	18-4	403
	15-6	322
	17-6	298
	21-2	275
...St.	17-5	192
...t.	18-4	126
	16-5	108

...ORK, Feb. 12 (UPI) — The United ...national weekly Board of Coaches ...e basketball ratings with first-place ...ecords through games of Sunday in ...

...0) (28-0)	614
(21-1)	529
(21-2)	528
(22-2)	492
(21-4)	484
St. (1) (18-4)	354
(17-4)	345
(21-7)	294
6-5)	183
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Young (18-4)	93
(21-2)	85
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...t. 52, Wake Forest 40
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Observer

Old Hawk, New Caws

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Coming back after five weeks in another world to find everybody wearing hawk feathers was a shocker. The style, I gathered, was set by President Carter with his extraordinary faculty for being born again and again and again. In his latest re-emergence he had been born as a hawk and was perched in the White House Rose Garden on a very strong public-opinion poll.

Baker

That was all right with me. I had my hawk feathers stored in the closet. Put them there in 1967. The kids made fun of me for that. "Dad," they said, "you'll never need those old hawk feathers any more."

"Two things a man ought to never throw out," I told them, "are his wedding suit and his hawk feathers. With a wedding suit in the closet, you can always prove that you were slender once. With hawk feathers you're always ready to spring right back into fashion every few years."

* * *

I took the kids with me up to the closet. It seemed a good chance to call their attention to the virtues of long-range planning. Of course, they weren't kids any more in the technical sense, since like most kids nowadays they weighed in at about 240 pounds and stood about six feet, not measuring the hair.

There it was. My old hawk suit. Had it tailor-made in 1961. "That was the year everybody was raring to go anywhere and pay any price to bear the torch for America," I reminded the kids.

"It must have been cheaper to get gas in those days," said the bigger of the two, lifting the thing into the light. Seven or eight feathers fell off the lapels and a patch of hawk down used in the lining fell loose and drifted to the floor. "This thing must have been made in the U.S.," said the lesser lad. "If you'd bought a German or Japanese hawk suit it wouldn't be falling apart already."

I put it on, hopped onto the top of the armoire and cawed for the kids. "Light at the end of the tunnel." The kids said it sounded terrible.

"Stop the billion Chinese Communists armed with the atom bomb," I cawed.

The smaller kid lifted me down from the armoire and let me perch on his index finger. "Dad," he said, "your hawk suit is out of date. It's not the billion Chinese Communists we've got to stop. They are now the great Chinese people and buy our Coca-Cola."

I was pleased to hear that one had turned out all right. "It just goes to prove," I explained to the kids, "that if you don't blow yourself up every time you get into high dudgeon, you can pump carbonated water into the most bellicose stomachs on earth."

I hopped to the floor and strutted around cawing. "Nuke 'em, nuke 'em!" The kids were shocked. Nobody wanted to nuke anybody, they explained. All anybody wanted to do was boycott the Olympic Games, get the Russians out of Afghanistan and save Baluchistan. "Listen, and caw after me," said the bigger kid: "Increase defense spending by 5 percent after allowing for inflation."

I tried it, but in my old hawk suit I felt silly. Why did you have to raise the weapons budget to discourage people from attending a track meet? Or to save Baluchistan? What was Baluchistan, anyway? It sounded like a suburb of Cleveland.

"Dad," said the bigger boy, "you're oblivious to the Strait of Hormuz and the obtuse Soviet obtrusion toward the obverse shore of the Persian Gulf which must be obviated if stability is to be obtained."

* * *

To conceal my embarrassment I cawed, "Unleash Chiang Kai-shek!"

"No, no," the kids cawed in unison. "Unleash the CIA."

In the old suit, you just didn't know what to caw any more. The kids thought it would be a mistake to wear it in public. Suppose you wore it in Washington and it started you cheering for the wrong war. The kids agreed to take it away and burn it. Meanwhile, I have a new one on order. I am in hiding until it arrives. I spend the days studying the atlas in search of the Strait of Hormuz, and occasionally make fascinating discoveries. Take Baluchistan, for example. It's nowhere at all near Cleveland.

Have Memories Will Travel

Richard Boone Reflects on Paladin Days ('Fantastic') And Keeps His Distance From Los Angeles (2,500 Miles)

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTE CARLO (IHT) — The chin is the same, the eyes are the same, the smile and the honest laugh are the same, and so is the voice. And if you dressed him in black he might still be Paladin, hired gun who lives in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, who likes fine wines and fine women, and who spent six years on U.S. television in the late '50s and early '60s proving that violence is distasteful, that crime doesn't pay, and that even if the good guy wears a black hat, good guys deserve to win.

Boone was in town as a guest of honor for last week's 20th annual Monte Carlo International Television Festival.

"I guess if you have to be known for any one thing," he says. " 'Have Gun Will Travel' is not a bad show to be known for. And if I had it all to do over again, you can be damn sure I would."

His heritage is the frontier. He's a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. But unlike Daniel, Richard Boone, 62, was born in southern California and studied to be a painter. "Painting isn't like acting, it's more like directing. There's the same problem of a visual space to fill. Actually I paint more now than I did then. I've even thought about showing my work, but I'm afraid too many people would come to see Paladin's paintings."

Future in TV

After the World War II, Boone found himself in New York, taking a serious interest in acting. He studied first with the Neighborhood Playhouse, then with the legendary Actors Studio. His classmates included Marlon Brando, Karl Malden, Kim Hunter, Eli Wallach, Julie Harris, and Martin Balsam. His first job on Broadway was to understudy John Gielgud in "Medea." A year later he played Lenox to Michael Redgrave's Macbeth. But then came television and while his heart may forever be "on the boards" he was quick to see where his future lay.

"In the early days, TV got the best writers and the best actors. Great writers worked for TV and the result was some great plays. One after another, they were remarkable," Boone said.

His first weekly series was called "Medic." And right from the beginning Richard Boone proved himself something of an innovator. " 'Medic' was the start of a whole bunch of series based on doctors and hospitals. This was 1954. Because it was only a half hour we could keep close to the case and not get involved in all the soap opera elements that other medical programs now use to fill time."

Then came "Have Gun Will Travel."

"The show was a fantastic team effort. The same crew went the distance. We ran six years. Paladin was a terrific character, well educated, refined, something of a moralist. We never did a show that we wouldn't want to watch ourselves. Violence was kept to a minimum. We went out of our way to make it repulsive. When there was violence, we showed that nobody enjoyed it."

Using the show's popularity as his base, Boone campaigned for equal rights on television. "Have Gun" was one of the first series to give a woman director a chance — she was Ida Lupino — and also one of the first to cast black actors in roles that didn't necessarily call for blacks. "Up to that point blacks couldn't get substantial roles unless the script called for a black actor. I fought that. Because the show was so successful we were able to accomplish some of the things that Paladin himself would have wanted to do if he could have."

The show was so successful that now, 17 years after it's gone out of production, it's still being syndicated and he still gets an occasional residual check. "It doesn't hurt."

"The Richard Boone Show" followed. It was a weekly repertory theater that he labels "a very classy operation. The company was made up of highly trained, highly capable actors. And Clifford Odets was our story editor." Although they only did 29 shows, it began to prove a point that Boone brought with him from his stage days; there is a way to combine theater and television. "Television today is just damn near impossible. The pressures are too great."

So what he wants to do now is to combine the best of the theater with the best of television and at the same time to create an ambiance for regional contributions, to decentralize the New York-Los Angeles axis.

Refuge

"I'm going to produce a play which will run for a month, and then we'll tape it for television, using the camera to capture the same impact of the stage production. I've spoken about this with Tennessee Williams and I think our first production will take place this spring in Miami. We'll do three of Williams' one-act plays. The idea is then, if we can do this in Florida, other people can do this around the country."

Florida is now Boone's home, a refuge, as he sees it, from the pressures and pace of New York and Los Angeles, especially Los Angeles.

Jeffrey Robinson

Richard Boone would do it again.

"I've been in Florida seven years but it seems like 700. I left Los Angeles after 'Have Gun' and moved to Hawaii. That's 2,500 miles west of southern California. Then I moved to Florida and that's 2,500 east of southern California. Believe me, when you live in Los Angeles there's just no way to keep any perspective on your life. These days I've found it best to make a habit out of staying 2,500 miles away from southern California."

His conviction that "there is life outside of California" is based on having tested the waters. "We asked writers resident in Florida for scripts, and we thought we might get six. We got 60. Out of that at least 20 are do-able, highly professional. That's tremendously encouraging."

Each play will run about 90 minutes, but the TV production will go two hours, the remaining 30 minutes to be used for a discussion. "We'll tape the actors coming off-stage and sit them down right after the show while they're still turned on and let them talk about what they did or what they weren't able to do."

And taking time to understand, is he feels, another important step in both the development and the appreciation of the nation's untapped sources of talent. "With the kind of rat race our society is in, most people never take the time to stop and think and make a judgement. What we see on television we assume is true. Most people never stop to ask, why is he telling me this. And I think television should provide time for this kind of reflection."

PEOPLE: Godunov, in 'Don Quixote,' Takes First Bows in U.S.

Soviet ballet dancer **Alexander Godunov** made his first U.S. stage appearance since he bolted from the *Bolshoi Ballet* in New York six months ago. Godunov danced with the American Ballet Theater's 40th anniversary gala at the Chicago Civic Opera House. Godunov danced the pas de deux from Leon Minkus' "Don Quixote" with ballerina **Natalia Makarova**. Their performance was punctuated several times by applause and was given a two-minute ovation by the crowd of 3,000. Godunov is also scheduled to dance with the American Ballet Theater in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

* * *

Alan Alda and **Sally Field**, along with the film "Rocky II," topped the first American Movie Awards competition in Los Angeles. Alda won the best actor award for his portrayal as the senator in "The Seduction of Joe Tynan," and Field was named best actress for her role as the gritty southern textile mill worker in "Norma Rae." "Rocky II," the sequel to the first Sylvester Stallone melodrama about a struggling prize fighter, was voted best film in balloting by the movie-going public at some 2,500 theaters nationwide (review, page 7). Other winners: Best supporting actor, **Robert Duvall**, the surfboard-crazy colonel in "Apocalypse Now"; best supporting actress, **Meryl Streep** for her role as the love interest of **Robert De Niro** in "The Deer Hunter"; best screenplay, "The China Syndrome"; best director, **Michael Cimino** for "The Deer Hunter" . . . Five lifetime members have been elected to the Songwriters Hall of Fame, the free archive-showcase of popular music at No. 1 Times Square in Manhattan. They are **Herb Magidson**, writer of the first song in a film to win an Academy Award — "The Continental" in 1934; **Betty Comden** and **Adolph Green** for, among others, "New York, New York" and "Just in Time," and **Alan** and **Marilyn Bergman**, for "The Way We Were."

* * *

Conductor **Colin Davis**, music director of London's Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has been knighted by **Queen Elizabeth II** at Buckingham Palace. Sir Colin said later the queen commented, "I am just as busy as you are." He leaves shortly for a month's engagement in Boston where he is principal guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. "They've told me they're going to give me a tea party," he quipped . . . East Germany awarded the Great Star of People's Friendship to Soviet Marshal Vasili Chuikov, who defeated the German army in Stalingrad in World War I and took part in the conquest of Berlin. East German leader Erich Honecker, announcing the award to mark the marshal's 80th birthday, said it was in recognition of his help in establishing the German Democratic Republic. Marshal Chuikov became head of the Soviet military administration in East Germany in 1949, the year the GDR was proclaimed, and held the post until 1953.

* * *

Bess Truman, the widow of President **Harry Truman**, will observe her 95th birthday today at home in Independence, Mo.

* * *

Princess Alexandra of Britain travelled in the first train to link Hong Kong island with the mainland to open the colony's $2.4 billion underground railway system. Princess Alexandra opened the initial 9.5 mile stretch between Hong Kong island and the Kowloon peninsula. A 6.5 mile extension to the new town of Tsuen Wan is still under construction.

* * *

Comic **John Belushi** was laughed into comedy history at UCLA when he accepted the third annual Jack Benny Award for excellence in comedy. Belushi told the audience that he considered the award special because it had been given by students. "Anyway, I had nothing better to do today." He added, "I'm moved by this, but not a lot." Belushi was chosen for the award by students of the UCLA Campus Events Commission. Other comedians who have received the award are **Johnny Carson**, **Steve Martin** and **Chevy Chase**.

* * *

Ex-convict **Willie Carter Spann**, the nephew of **President Carter**, has been taken back into custody for an alleged parole violation. Spann's parole officer, **Dick Bandettini**, said Spann surrendered to San Francisco police and state parole agents without incident at his home. Bandettini said authorities wanted to talk to Spann about an incident in which he allegedly beat his wife.

* * *

Terry Bradshaw, quarterback of the world champion Pittsburgh Steelers, will reign as king of the Mardi Gras Krewe of Karnival on Monday in the Louisiana Superdome.

— SAMUEL JUSTI

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